The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,857.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1868.

Annual Subscription, in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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For year in advance, delivered in Town.....	Rs. 52	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HARPER—March 2nd, the wife of G. Harper, Esq., Oriental Bank Corporation, of a daughter.

REYNOLDS—March 2nd, at 284 Middle Colaba, the wife of Dr. John Reynolds, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay .... 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah....21st & 4th,
„ Kurrachee	„ Bushire ....
„ Guadur	„ Linga ....
„ Muscut	„ Bunder Abbas.
„ Bunder Abbas.	„ Muscut.......
„ Linga	„ Guadur ....
„ Bushire	„ Kurrachee ...
Arrive Bussorah	Arrive Bombay ...

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander D. McCALLUM, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 3rd March at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on.................. 10th and 24th.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M and 6 P M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 27th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo..............	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore..............	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. MATHEWS, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 16th March, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th February 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 15th March.)

THE A 1 Ship "DULEEPSING," 1,198 tons register, Captain Jennings, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Duleep Sing.*

FOR LIVERPOOL.

HYDRABAD to sail about 25th March.
DHARWAR „ „ 25th „

THE above A 1 Ships have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captains on board, or to

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MONTROSE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Montrose.*

Bombay, 24th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "TURKISH EMPIRE," from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain BARCLAY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BOLINGBROKE," arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain NORTON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Bolingbroke.*

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "PEGASUS," Captain CORNWELL, from LONDON, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain CORNWELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompained with BILLS OF LADING to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL Co.,
Agents, Ship *Pegasus.*

Bombay, 17th February 1868.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA a specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lombago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonory Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, quarter-pints, half-pints, and pints.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.—Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.—No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Agents in Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co. Cerozshah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatboy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.) Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall; Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Foggs & Co.
Cape of Good Hope—Grahamstown.—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Bridge & Co.) At Bridge's Celebrated Sarsaparilla, also Ginger & Camomile Depot,
270, Regent Street, London, W.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.................£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class...............£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.............£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..........£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 „ Linen Collars.
½ „ Under-Vests.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Colored do.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.
1 „ Colored do. do.
1 (one) Overland Suit.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.

1 Scarf Ring.
1 Walking Stick.
1 Umbrella.
1 Binocular Glass.
1 Rug with Strap.
1 Dressing Bag.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Opera Hat.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED) NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from 3RD to 16TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDHAM, Manager.

Bombay, 28th February 1868.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2¼ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, JR.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARDING AND LODGING.

TRAVELLERS arriving at Kurrachee, will find all the conveniences of a well-regulated Boarding House, together with the comforts of a Private Home, at the house newly established and centrally situated, No 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines. Arrangements made for the landing of Passengers and the clearance of luggage, on receipt of a telegram or letter.

Kurrachee, Camp, 1st January 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANOUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

NOW OPEN.

NEW GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FOR THE SALE OF CHEAP GOODS.

FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

WATSON, SONS & Co.

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS FOR THE RACES.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light colored Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

MRS. GODFREY, MILLINER, &c.,
28, MEADOW STREET, 6TH FEBRUARY 868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby, at the request of the Chairman of the said Justices, give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March 1868, at 3 o clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. A letter from Mr. Secretary Wedderburn, No. 16 dated 27th January 1868, forwarding copy of the Government Resolution on a letter from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace on the subject of introducing a Bill to amend Section 39 of the Bombay Act No. II. of 1865, so as to render all Carts and Hackeries using the City Roads, whether plying for hire or not, liable to the Wheel Tax, and on the subject of the increase of the Tax on Labour Carts.

2. A letter from Captain Baker, R. E., Secretary to Government, No. 222 dated 5th February 1868, forwarding copy of the Government Resolution on the subject of the Memorial from the Justices to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in Council for India, praying to be relieved from bearing any expense on account of the construction of the Overbridges.

3. A letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 205 dated 25th January 1868, sanctioning the Loan to be raised on the Security of House Rate.

4. A letter from Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 20th January 1868, on the subject of the Municipal Assignment for Primary Education in the City of Bombay.

5. A letter from the Solicitors to the Justices of the Peace, dated 5th February 1868, forwarding copy of a case submitted by them to Mr. White, and of his opinion thereon, as to the power of Justices to entrust to a Finance Committee the powers of sanction contemplated by Section 7 of the Finance Committee's Report.

6. A letter from [illegible] Hormusjee Patell and others, dated 22nd January 1868, enclosing correspondence complaining of the non-supply of Vehar Water to Ghorupdavie Village.

7. A letter from Captain Hancock, No. 3 dated 11th February 1868, submitting to the Worshipful Bench the Report of the Standing Committee on the subject of the question of the salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer for 1868.

8. Two Extracts from the proceedings of the Municipal Finance Committee on the 25th January and on the 11th February 1868, forwarded by the Chairman of the Municipal Finance Committee to the Clerk of the Peace for Circulation to the Justices.

9. A Statement of Collections Rates, Taxes, Fees, &c., made during the month of January 1868.

10. A Statement showing the redistribution by the Municipal Commissioner of the Budget Grants for 1868.

11. The following Contracts notified by the Municipal Commissioner under Section 32 of the Bombay Municipal Act:—

1. Contract for Nowrojee Hill New Road.
2. Contract for Fort Market.
3. Contract for Foras Roads.
4. Contract for Mody Bay Latrine.
5. Two Contracts for Stores.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 19th February 1868.

NOTICES.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The FIRST HALF-YEARLY COMMUNICATION of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE will be held at the Masonic Hall, Mazagon, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th March, at six o'clock precisely.

By order,
C. E. MITCHELL,

Bombay, 29th Feb. 1868. District Grand Secretary.

SHIPPERS of Cargo, per Barque "MARA-HABA," from Bombay to Penang and Singapore (the vessel having put into Cochin under General Average and been condemned there), are requested to call at the Office of the undersigned to sign the Average Bond and pay a deposit on account of expenses, when they will receive a Delivery Order for their respective Goods.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Average Stater, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 29th Feb., 1868.

NOTICE.—RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBOE, late servant of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE and SONS, Parsee Merchants, having rendered his Accounts with all Books, Vouchers, &c., also a Receipt for his Power of Attorney (the original Power of Attorney as stated by him having been stolen in Bombay), has no further power or authority to transact business in the name of the above Firm, nor has he had power to do so since 1st of January 1866.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.

Peshawur, 17th February 1868.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

(Opposite the Secretariate.)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES, with estimates and Plans of Factories. Edited by P. R. COLA, late Sole Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills, Bombay. Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts.

Price is—In Bombay, Rs. 10. *To Outstations*, Rs. 10½ *Cash.*

London—VIRTUE & Co.; Calcutta—LEPAGE & Co.; Bombay—CHESSON & WOODHALL, and *Duftur Ashkara* Press; Madras—J. HIGGINBOTHAM; Lahore—W. COCKELL & Co.; Agra—*Delhi Gazette Press*; Mooltan—DADABHOY MANOCKJEE.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(From the Friend of India, Dec. 26, 1867.)

The question of the development of productive industry in India has been often discussed, but beyond this discussion little progress has been made. . . . This exhaustive work by Mr. P. R. Cola, lately a Bombay cotton manufacturer, does justice to the question. . . He goes fully and systematically into the various branches of industry, and discusses every point connected with each from the cotton plant to the bale in in the Manchester market. Jute and silk get the full attention due to them; the bleaching, dyeing and printing calice, the manufacture of sugar, paper, oil and oil-gas, timber mills, and iron foundries, corn mills and coal mines, factory, and workshop, buildings, and agricultural implements, are all treated in detail. He takes a very hopeful view of the industrial future of the East, and by a judicious arrangement of facts and statistics commands attention and difference to his pleas. . . Mr Cola's view of the future of Oriental commerce is sound. . . The book is beautifully illustrated with engravings of machinery and plans in Messrs. Virtue and Co's usual clear style.

(From the Indian Mirror, Jan. 15, 1868.)

There breathes in the whole work a spirit of good feeling and a real interest in the cause of India and the East. No pains have been spared to render it a work of as much practical utility as his possible in so short a compass, so as to prove, as the author himself says, "a useful industrial, hand-book." To increase its importance has a hand-book of manufactures, towards the end of the book have been added for as of lease of ground for building factories, forms of agreement with mechanics, and some general hints on factories relating to estimate, for conducting factories, cost, packing, freight and insurance, and erection of machinery, building factories and general management. . . It is believed and earnestly hoped that the remarks on the facilities and advantages of introducing improved machinery in some of the manufactures for articles of daily and extensive consumption as set forth in the work under notice will not be lost upon our wealthy countrymen.

(From the Native Opinion, January 19, 1868.)

The object of this book we are told is to point out how to develope productive industry in India, and although at the first blush, the design appears too ambitious for mere paper demonstrations, yet as we go through the body of the work, we feel ourselves under safe guidance . . . . The book also contains much valuable information on coal mines in India, Iron foundries and workshops, Timber and Corn Mills and on Agricultural machinery. . . Our system of education talks learnedly of awakening and "an intellectual vital soul in the nation;" but we may well question the utility and value of the so-called awakening when we find it taking no cognisance whatever of the development of the material resources of the country. . . The book is written in a neat, business-like style, and is entirely free from attempts at essay writing.

(From the Bombay Builder, Feb. 1868.)

This work brings within the compass of a single volume much important information on a variety of subjects connected with reproductive commercial industry. . . . The work abounds with illustrations very creditably executed. . . . Cotton statistics are considered, plans and estimates of the various factories are given, and the state of the trade both in England and India are discussed. . . If any man can be found who should do for agriculture what Mr. Cola has endeavoured to do for manufacture, he would deserve well of the people of India. . . . Passing, however, to the immediate object of Mr. Cola's book, we offer the author our hearty congratulations on what he has achieved. His has been a work of vast labour: to obtain, compile, arrange, and set forth the various manufacturing processes described in the book, has been by no means an easy task, and remembering that the author, the chief portion of whose life has been spent in India, he has succeeded very admirably in his undertaking. As a preliminary work of reference for those who may desire to establish steam factories in India for the purpose of manufacture, the book will be found a useful guide,

(From the London Mechanics' Magazine, Nov., 1867.)

Mr. Cola, in all cases has adopted his plans of mills and factories to the peculiar requirements of the country, and has based his estimates in many instances upon actual invoices, whilst in others his information comes from the manufacturing districts. . . But what he does profess to do, and what he really does in a most efficient manner, is to give capitalists, commercial men, and manufacturers an excellent industrial guide book, applicable not only to India and the East, but to other countries. The general reader, too, will fine much to interest him in the introductory chapter by which each section is preceded, . . In short Mr Cola has taken every pains to make his book as useful as possible. . . . We hope his book will be as successful in developing the productive industry of India as he has been in showing how it may be accomplished.

CHESSON & WOODHALL

Bombay, 17th Feb. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 91, on Malabar Hill, from the 15th of March next, now occupied by R. T. REID, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. For Rent and other particulars apply to JEYSINGBHOY HUTHEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate, No. 57.

TO LET—AN UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, situated in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, now in the occupation of Mr. N. Xavier; rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY & PEROSHAW MERWANJEE at Messrs. JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Church Lane, or at No. 76, Cowasjee Patel Street.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A BAZAAR in behalf of FEMALE EDUCATION will be held at the ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 3rd and 4th March 1868.

Open from 11 A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M.

N.B.—There is a large quantity of Children's Clothes.

T. K. WEATHERHEAD,
Secretary Bombay Church Missionary Society.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Rampart Row West, on WEDNESDAY the 4th March at 3 o'clock P. M., for the following business:—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 31st December 1867.
To declare a Dividend.
To appoint Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 26TH FEBRUARY to 4TH MARCH inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th February 1868.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED. REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 20,000 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH
With Power to Increase up to two Crores.
FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

ARCHIBALD DUNCAN GRANT, ESQ., OF MESSRS. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, ESQ.
A. J. MACDONALD, ESQ., OF MESSRS. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
HENRY MAXWELL, ESQ., OF MESSRS. FINLAY SCOTT & Co.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, ESQ.
W. NICOL ESQ., OF MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.
(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)

Solicitors.—Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. FRASER, ESQ.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

STATIONERY.

TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, beg to state that they are supplied with Stationery exclusively from Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., the superior quality of whose manufactures is well known. The rates of charge are as low as possible for goods of the quality, and may fairly challenge comparison with those of any other house in the Presidency.

The following are imported in frequent consignments to ensure freshness, and besides these, others of less thickness and glaze, at lower rates. A fresh supply has just been received.

PAPERS.

The sizes of Papers are of the Folded Sheet, of Large, Post 8vo., 8¾ by 5½ inches; of Medium 8vo, 8 by 5 inches; of Post 8vo., 7 by 4½ inches; of Albert 6¼ by 3¾ inches of Queen's 5¾ by 3¾ inches.

IN PACKETS CONTAINING FIVE QUIRES EACH.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Improved Superfine Satin Double Thick Cream Laid Note Extra Glazed, Post 8vo.......per packet.	2 0	2 4
Ditto ditto Albert's...... do. ...	1 14	2 0
Ditto ditto Queen's...... do. ...	1 12	1 14
Extra Thick Burnish Vellum Cream Laid Note, Post 8vo.........per packet	1 12	2 0
Ditto ditto Albert's...... do. ...	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto Queen's...... do. ...	1 6	1 8
Improved Extra Super Double Thick Blue Laid Note, Post 8vo.........per packet.	2 8	2 12
Ditto ditto Albert's...... do. ...	2 6	2 8
Ditto ditto Queen's...... do. ...	2 4	2 6
Water Lined (Linear) Satin; Highly Glazed; Amber, Blue, Cream, Rose, and Violet:—		
Medium 8vo..................per packet.	1 8	1 18
Post 8vo.........................do. ...	1 6	1 6
Albert's............................do. ...	1 4	1 2
THIN PAPER. *(For Overland or Inland Postage.)*		
Extra Super, Blue Laid and Blue Wove, Extra Super Cream Laid and Cream Wove:—		
Large Post 8vo..............per packet.	1 6	1 8
Post 8vo ....do. ...	1 2	1 4
Thin Water Lined (Linear) Satin; Amber, Blue, Cream, Rose, and Violet:—		
Large Post 8vo..............per packet.	1 8	1 12
Post 8vo ....do.	1 6	1 8
MOURNING NOTE.		
Improved Superfine Double Thick Cream Laid Note Extra Glazed, with Broad, Middle, or Narrow Border:—		
Post 8vo......................per packet.	2 6	2 8
Albert's...........................do. ..	1 14	2 0
Queen's...........................do. ..	1 12	1 14
THIN MOURNING NOTE.		
Extra Super Cream Laid, of any Border:—		
Large Post 8vo..............per packet.	2 0	2 4
Post 8vo ....do. ...	1 6	1 8

ENVELOPES.

The sizes of Envelopes to take Paper folded in three are:—	
For Large Post 8vo, and Medium 8vo........	No. 8½
„ Post 8vo	„ 4½
„ Albert's	„ 2½
„ Queen's	„ 1½
To take paper folded in four Crossways:—	
For Large Post 8vo and Medium 8vo..........	Nos. 4½ & 5
„ Post 8vo	„ 2½ & 3½
„ Albert's and Queen's........................	„ 1½
To take paper folded in four, Lengthways:—	
For Large Post 8vo, and Medium 8vo	No. 12
„ Post 8vo. and Albert's........................	„ 11
„ Queen's..	„ 10

ENVELOPES, IN BOXES OF 100 EACH,

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Improved Super Satin, Double Thick Cream Laid, Extra Glazed per box, No. 4½	1 8	1 10
Ditto ditto „ 3½	1 4	1 6
Ditto ditto „ 2½	1 2	1 4
Ditto ditto „ 1½ & 10......	1 0	1 2
Ditto ditto „ 11	1 6	1 8
Extra Thick Burnished Vellum.................. 4½	1 4	1 6
Ditto ditto..... Nos. 2½, 3½, & 11...	1 2	1 4
Ditto ditto ...... „ 1½ & 10	1 0	1 2
Water Lined (Linear), Highly Glazed; Amber Blue, Cream, Rose, and Violet per box, Nos. 12 & 8½......	1 4	1 6
Ditto ditto „ 11 & 4½......	1 2	1 4
Ditto ditto No. 2½	1 0	1 2
Thin Extra Super Overland and Inland Envelopes, Blue Laid, Blue Wove, Cream Laid, and Cream Wove, per box, Nos. 12 & 8½	1 0	1 4
Ditto ditto ditto Nos. 11 & 5...	1 0	1 4
Thin Water Lined (Linear), Satin; Amber Blue, Cream, Rose and Violet per box, Nos. 12 & 8½...	1 0	1 4
Ditto ditto ditto „ 11 & 5...	1 0	1 2
MOURNING ENVELOPES. *(In boxes of six dozen each.)*		
Improved Super Double Thick Cream Laid, of any Border, per box, Nos. 11 & 4½......	1 6	1 8
Ditto ditto ditto Nos. 10, 2½, & 4½...	1 4	1 6
Thin Mourning Envelopes, Extra Super Cream Laid, of any border, per box, Nos. 12 & 8½............	1 8	1 10
Ditto ditto „ 11 & 5	1 6	1 8

Wedding Stationery "Foolscap," and Official papers, Official and Demi-official Envelopes, &c. &c.

SOLID SKETCH BLOCKS,

Of best quality; for Water Colour drawing, &c.

PLAIN.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Impl. 4to, 14¼ by 10¼ inches,	3	12.	4	0
„ 8vo, 10⅜ by 7¼ „	1	8.	1	12
Royal 4to, 11¼ by 9¼ „	2	8.	2	12
„ 8vo, 9¼ by 5⅜ „	1	4.	1	8
Med. 4to, 10½ by 8¼ „	2	4.	2	8
„ 8vo, 8⅜ by 5¼ „	1	0.	1	4
Demy 4to, 9 by 7½ „	1	8.	1	12
„ 8vo, 7¼ by 4⅜ „	0	14.	1	0
HALF BOUND, WITH BELLOWS POCKET.				
Impl. 4to,	8	8.	9	8
„ 8vo,	4	8.	5	0
Royal 8vo,	3	4.	3	8
Med. 8vo,	2	8.	2	12
Demy 8vo,	2	4.	2	8

Office Requisites of every description.

NOTICES.

LOST, on Wednesday, last a DOG, of yellow brown colour, called "ASK HIM." Whoever brings it to our Office will be rewarded.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Dubash.
British Hotel Lane.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

UNION BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE.—Holders of ALLOTMENT LETTERS, who do not lodge same for registration before the 14th instant, will not be paid the first distribution on same until the final distribution of the Assets is made.

SORABJEE TAMOOLJEE, } Liquidators.
JOHN WESTLAKE, }

33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 2nd March 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, last and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

THE "TOMAHAWK."

A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE. *(Illustrated.)*

THE undersigned have been requested to act as Agents for the above paper for Western India, and will receive advance subscriptions to and supply it from the first issue of November next. Back numbers will also be ordered for those wishing to be supplied with them.

Rate of Subscription in Bombay...............Rs. 10¼ a year.
——— to Outstations residents,, 14¼ „

☞ Sample numbers can be seen at our rooms.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1867.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED per SHARE for the past half year ending 31st December 1867, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the undersigned, on and after WEDNESDAY the 4th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DAY to 4TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
Secretaries.

A CARD.—EUROPEAN REFRESHMENT ROOM AND BOARDING HOUSE,—KALBADAVIE ROAD, left hand side going up, next to the Imperial Press.—A highly desirable resort for sea-faring people, and Europeans in general.

Breakfast, Tiffins (*Lunch*), Dinners, and Suppers served up on the shortest notice.

The Viands of the very best quality.

Mariners of every grade can, at all times, secure berths, through the assistance of the Proprietor, who is in a position to command information, at a moment's notice, of what number and description of hands are required by vessels in Harbour. Service of this nature will be rendered only to such as patronize the Refreshment Room and Boarding House. The Proprietor has shipped several men since the opening of the House.

Inspection of the Premises earnestly requested.

☞ EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

THOMAS EDWARD DeCRUZ, Proprietor.

MUNICIPALITY, CITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BROKEN STONES for repairing roads during this year, 1868.

Six thousand Brass (of 100 cubic feet) of Road Metal are now required.

Tenders may be sent in for the whole six thousand, or Contractors are at liberty to tender to supply only so much Road Metal as may be required at any one of the following Depots.

The following quantities of Road Metal are required at the undermentioned Depots:—

No.	*Place of Delivery.*	*Quantity required.*
1	Bazar Gate and Fort Police Court...	600 Brass.
2	Esplanade, opposite Sailors' Home.	2,500 „
3	Mahim Station Road....................	100 „
4	Clare Road..................................	200 „
5	Cammatteepoora Foras Road	1,900 „
6	Grant Road..................................	300 „
7	Cowasjee Patell Road	100 „
8	Middle Colaba Road	100 „
9	Nayegaum	200 „

Tenders are to be made only in printed forms, which may be had on application at this Office, and are to be sent in before 12 o'clock on the 6th day of March next, addressed to A. T CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKIN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 24th February 1868.

CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,
HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Koina* and S *Agamemnon.*

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAD SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.
„ Coloured Eglinton.
„ Glace Eglinton.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.
The Fancy Windsor.
„ Ring Scarf.

The Washing Silk Scarf.
Check Twill Scarf.
Plain Colored Zephyr.
Tartan Scarfs.
Striped Ottawan; and
Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.
„ Improved Carlton.
„ Opera.
„ Grosvenor.
„ Cavalier.
„ Persigny.

The Challenge.
„ Daisy.
„ Hyde Park.
„ Olympic.
„ Colonial; and
„ Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,
JUST RECEIVED.

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

P. S.—Further arrivals of Woollen Goods, Hosiery, Hats, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Umbrellas, &c. per S. *Yamuna* and ship *Agamemnon*, *Gavin Steel*, and *Windsor Castle.*

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE AND Co., MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS, SUDDER BAZAAR, MULKUTTOO, ABYSSINIA.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.
Cold Ham and Mutton.
Fresh Oysters.
Ice Creams.
Sardines.

Tea and Coffee.
Sandwiches.
Sausages.
Cold Drinks.
Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

DIVAN EXCHANGE.
THE
WHITEMAN'S,
No. 5,
APOLLO STREET,
FORT.

NEW
BILLIARD SALOON
Just opened,
BEING THE
LARGEST IN
BOMBAY.

AIRY,

Cool, Commodious, Clean, Comfortable, Easy of Access, and well calculated, I guess, for patrons of the Game to fully enjoy it; 'twill expand their Chests, add fresh sinew and strength to their Muscles, exercise their Bodies, preserve the Liver, freshen the Blood, invigorate the Constitution, enlarge the Mind, quicken the Eye, give a sound Sleep, create a hearty Appetite, and improve the Temper.

Nothing like Billiard Pills in proper doses.

TEA AND COFFEE.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
DRAUGHT PORTER.
DRAUGHT CIDER.
DRAUGHT BEER.
ICE CREAMS.
SHERBET.
BITTERS.
SPIRITS.
WINES.
SYRUP.
CAKES.
SODA.

BREAD AND CHEESE.
COLD MUTTON.
COLD TONGUE.
SANDWICHES.
COLD BEEF.
COLD HAM.
CRACKERS.
SARDINES.
LIQUEURS.
OYSTERS.
COMFITS.
SALADS.
&c. &c.

NO TICK GIVEN
BY THE
WHITEMAN,
F.D.E., R.B.S., R.O.B., &c. &c.

NEW STOCK.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

SOUZA PRYER & Co.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS
HABERDASHERS,
AND
GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
38 & 38A MEADOW STREET.

CHRISTMAS NOTICE.

Messrs. SOUZA PRYER & Co. have just received a large supply of BLACK SILK HATS.

Ditto. of the newest shapes and best quality......	Rs. 12
DRAB FELT HATS newest shape	„ 8
And a variety of fancy shaped Hats for morning and evening wear from	„ 2
A supply of Staff Regulation HELMETS...............	„ 14
Also, FELT SOLAR HATS	„ 12

LIST OF PRICES.

BLACK SUPERFINE SUIT to measure.	Rs.	45
TWEED SUIT	„	 20
ANGOLA SUIT	„	 30
The FASHIONABLE COAT	„	 28
The NEW TROUSERS	„	 12
OFFICE COAT	„	 8
SLEEPING SUITS all Wool	„	 18
INDIA TWILL SUITS all Wool	„	 30
RIDING TROUSERS	„	 14
ABYSSINIAN SHIRTS	„	 4
ABYSSINIAN PANTALOONS	„	 4
ABYSSINIAN WRAPPERS	„	 15

HAT DEPARTMENT.
(The largest Stock in Bombay.)

CHRISTY'S FELT HATS............................	Rs. 2
TRAVELLING Caps	2
SMOKING Caps....................................	2
CHRISTY'S Felt Oxonion	4
CALCUTTA HAT....................................	3
CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hat	10
CHRISTY'S Black Felt best quality.............	8-8
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt best quality..............	8-8
ELLWOOD'S Air Chamber Hunting Hat......	10
ELLWOOD'S Air Chamber Helmet............	8
BOMBAY Staff Regulation Helmet............	14
A Variety of Solar Hats..........................	
BALMORAL Caps, &c. &c........................	

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPARTMENT, &c.

FINE Long Cloth Shirts to measure.. ...	Rs. 45	per doz
COLORED Long Cloth Shirts ready made...	25	„
SUPERFINE Cambric with French dress fronts............	75	„
VERY fine fancy flannel shirts ½ doz.	48	„
WHITE lambs-wool shirts	45	„
WHITE merino vests	18	„
AMERICAN paper collars 12 doz. for	4-8	„

THE NEW SHAPED LINEN COLLARS.

LONG braces	Rs. 2
SILK umbrellas best quality	10

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.

MILITARY and naval uniform trimmings.
OVERLAND trunks.
SOLID leather portmanteaux.
WALKING sticks, &c.
MONEY belts.

BOOTS AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

STRONG hog skin shoes	Rs. 4	per pair
FRENCH-CALF shoes	6	„
PATENT leather dress shoes	8	„
DIAMOND leather shoes	8	„
FRENCH-CALF boots............................	10	„
ENGLISH boots..................................	6	„
STOUT walking boots..........................	10	„
DRESS boots	8	„
LADIES' boots bronze kid...................	5	„
LADIES' black kid boots....................	5	„
LADIES' French cloth boots	5	„
CHILDREN'S boots.............................	3	„
GENTLEMEN'S slippers.......................	2	„
LADIES' slippers	4	„

NOTICES.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—The English Concertina has a complete chromatic scale, and possesses qualities which have never hitherto been combined in a single Musical Instrument. It is equally adapted to the most expressive performance, and the most rapid execution; whether confined to the succession of single notes, as most other wind instruments are, or in harmony of two, three, or four parts. From the remarkable simplicity of its fingering, and the great facility with which its tones are produced and sustained, *it is very easily learnt*; and as it cannot be sounded out of tune, the most perfect crescendos and diminuendos may be obtained, without the practice which is so requisite on other instruments. To these advantages may be added the peculiar beauty of its tones, and its extreme portability.

The Improved Instruments made for India to the express order of SOUNDY & Co., are much lighter than those formerly manufactured, thereby enabling ladies to get a firmer hold, and giving greater power of execution and brilliancy; those constructed with steel vibrators, have the advantage of *never* getting out of tune, and are used by the principal Professors in England.

THE TREBLE CONCERTINA. DOUBLE ACTION.
With 48 Keys, full compass, G. to C. 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1. A very excellent Instrument in Mahogany Box, *strongly recommended.*	Rs. 70.
No. 2. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i. e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box, ...	Rs. 100.
No. 3. Ditto, highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, metal inlaid, and silver-tipped metal studs, in Rosewood Box, ...	Rs 150.
No. 4 The Patent Concert Concertina Amboyna ends, inlaid, gilt studs, and tempered steel vibrators, &c., &c. in Amboyna Box, ...	Rs. 225.

This Instrument is specially suitable for presentation to a Lady and cannot be surpassed in tone and finish.

THE BARITONE CONCERTINA.

Is, in pitch, exactly one octave lower than the Treble Concertina; and the fingering being precisely similar in both instruments any person already acquainted with the one, can with very little practice, perform on the other.

The Baritone is peculiarly adapted for the performance of Sacred Music, and as an accompaniment to the voice. It is also an excellent substitute for the Tenor Violin (or Viola) and the Violoncello; enabling the performer to take either of these parts in a concerted piece.

The tone of the Baritone Concertina is rich, full, and sonorous; it seldom gets out of order, and rarely requires tuning.

Compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes, from G to C.

Best finished Rosewood Instrument, with metal studs, in Rosewood Box, ... Rs. 250.

THE DRAWING ROOM ORCHESTRINA.

This charming Instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance, any Music can be preformed with beautiful effect. The Instrument complete fitted in a strong box for travelling. From Rs. 250 each.

REMARK—Additional Barrels can be had, playing Operatic Airs, Overtures, National Airs, Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, and every style of Music.

Each Barrel, Rs. 25 each, if taken in quantity.

THE SERAPHINA ANGELICA OR MINIATURE HARMONIUM, COMPLETE IN CASE.
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 each.

For beauty of Tone this Instrument is Unsurpassed.

See illustrations in our Catalogue.

THE MINIFLUTE.—These sweet toned Instruments are not larger than a moderately sized Flutina or Accordeon; they have keys like a Piano or an Harmonium, and can be played on the knee or on a table.

Each Instrument in Case complete. Rs. 45.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety. From Rs. 32 to Rs. 64 each.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.—A very large Stock of these Instruments continually on Sale.

20 to 28 keys .... Rs. 15 to 35.
20 keys, "Organ" tone or "Voix Celeste,"........................ From Rs. 25 to 50.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

A LAING & SON,
MACHINIST, AND GENERAL MECHANIC AND GUN AND PISTOL MAKER,
FROM EDINBURGH.

Cursetjee Socklajee Street, Byculla.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
„ Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.

Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the FRERE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 3rd March at 3 P. M., for the purpose of altering the Articles of Association of the Company as follows:—

Clause 9th.—To substitute the word "six" for the word "twelve" in the third line thereof.

Clause 14th.—To strike out the whole of the words at present forming this Clause, and to substitute in lieu thereof the following words:—"The Company shall be managed by three Directors."

Clause 16th.—To cancel this Clause, and in lieu thereof to substitute the following:—"If at any time it shall appear desirable that the Company be dissolved it shall be wound up voluntarily, or in such other manner as the Shareholders in General Meeting may determine."

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

R. FELL AND SON, AUCTION SALE.—VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE KIRKEE ROAD.

Messrs. R. FELL & SON have received instructions to submit to Auction at their Rooms in East Street (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) at noon, on FRIDAY, the 6th proximo, that very desirable property known as "RIVERSIDE," on the Kirkee Road, built by the late Mr. E. I. HOWARD, purchased and improved by Mr. M. H. Scott, and at present occupied by Capt. T. N. Holberton, R. A. The house is large and commodious, the stabling and out-buildings of a very superior description, and the compound reaches from the frontage to the Banks of the Moota River. The House is furnished. The house and Furniture will be sold together. A list of the Furniture can be seen at our Rooms.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of Sale. The remainder of the purchase money to be paid within two weeks, and all expenses of transfer, &c., to be defrayed by purchasers.

Property on view from 24th instant.

R FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 17th February, 1868.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. having since the appearance of their Advertisement "Selling Off" been frequently written to by intending purchasers to furnish them with an approximate idea of the reduced rates for ready cash mentioned therein, they now beg to inform such and all who desire a really good article at a moderate cost, that they are prepared to allow a discount of 15 per cent. off purchases not exceeding Rs. (5) Five, and for all in excess of that sum 25 per cent. discount, or one-forth less than the prices hitherto charged by them.

It must be evident that an opportunity so advantageous to buyers, can only be offered by a firm in course of liquidation, and consequently cannot last long, a circumstance which Messrs R. & Co. hope their former patrons and others, both in Bombay and up-country, will not delay to profit by.

The following is a list of the principal commodities now obtainable at R. & Co.'s establishments, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, all of which are subject to the terms quoted above:—

MEDICINE CHESTS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
REQUISITES for the Sick Chamber and Nursery.
HYDROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS.
SELTZOGENES, for making Soda Water.
FRENCH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES.
MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, about two tons.
CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC.
GOA POWDER, a cure for Ringworm.
GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
EFFERVESCING CHELTENHAM SALTS.
BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.
LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
HOCKIN'S SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
COMMON'S PASTE, VIOLET POWDER.
POMMADE HONGROISE, COSMETIQUE.
MACASSAR OIL, ODONIO.
PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN.
ROBB'S BISCUITS, CORN FLOUR.
FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS.
TRAVELLING AND OTHER BLOCK TIN BATHS.
JAPANNED TIN BOXES, INKSTANDS.
SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES.
FLOWER VASES, TOILET BOTTLES.
SOAP BOXES, FLESH GLOVES.
TOILET AND BAR SOAPS.
HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS.
TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL SCISSORS.
MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND CLAY PIPES.
CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER.
COCONADA CHEROOTS, TOBACCOS.
GAMES, CRICKET BATS, &c.

And other sundries. too numerous to mention.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P. S.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. much regret having occasion to remark that their call for the Payment of outstanding debts has not been responded to in that spirit which they think the consideration they have always shown their customers in these matters justly entitle them to.

22, Rampart Row, 1st February 1868.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

THE Market opened with a pretty good demand for Back Bays, which rose from 625 to 650. Elphinstones advanced from 545 to 550. New Bank of Bombay shares from 2½ to 3 premium. United Victorias declined from 960 to 950 per share. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,850 pr share
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	63 to 64 p. s.
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New.	3pm.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	100½ per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	33 p ct prem
1,200,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
				London & China Ba.	18½ p.
3,750,000	100	1,000	9	Madras Bank... ..	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	129 to 1
530,000	250	150	12	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. s
5,000,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	82 p. s
	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [nl.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China.	68½ p. sha

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

600,000	5,000	3,500	......	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,250 per share
240,000	2,500	2,500	28	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	} 600 per share
800,000	5,000	3,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co... ..	2,525 per share
100,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,000 per share
150,000	500	500	{	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co. ..	} 12? per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	650 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p. s.	Elphinstone Land Co...	550 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	70 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,180	....	Frere Land Co. ..	135 per share
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co...	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	510 per share
....	2,000	1,200	25 p. .	Port Canning... ..	365 per share
3,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co...	950 per share

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks.. ..	4 months' sight	1s. 10⅛ to 1s 10 9/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents.. ..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 10¾d 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta....	At sight	100¼.
Do.	30 days' sight..	99⅞.
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99¼.
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China..	60 days' sight ...	216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	... ..	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills..	... ..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s ,, ,,	1835-36 .. .. }	91
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1854-55 ... .. }	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	106⅞
Five percent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	105
Five and a half per cent.	... .	111½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	... .	111½.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars..	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English..	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 2ND MARCH, 1868.

		PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee ..	Old ..	} 160 to 162
Akote ..	.. ..	
Khandeish...	.. ..	} 150 to 152
Barsee ..	.. ..	
Dhollera ...	.. ..	} 175 to 180
Bhownuggur	.. ..	
Broach ...	.. ..	178 to 180
Veeraval ...	.. ..	148 to 150
Vingorla ..	.. ..	172 to 175
Compta ..	.. ..	172 to 175
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	180 to 182
Oomrawuttee ..	New ..	} 195 to 200
Akote ..	.. ..	
Broach ..	.. ..	210 to 215
Dhollera ..	.. ..	} 200 to 205
Bhownuggur	.. ..	

Ready Sales... ... ...900 Candies.
For delivery ... ...4,500 ,,
Market dull.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on the 29th February 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up..................	Rs.	41,69,774
Genl. Treasury Balance	,,	40,00,000
Deposits at Head Office	,,	188,23,435
Deposits at Branches	,,	9,76,778
Bank Post Bills outstanding	,,	14,751
	Rs.	279,84,738

ASSETS.

Loans at Head Office and Branches on Government Securities and Bullion...	Rs.	1,97,279
Credit Accounts at Do. on do......	,,	28,83,231
Bills Discounted..................	,,	17,50,120
Stamps..................	,,	3,839
Balances with Agents & Correspondents...	,,	15,93,361
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office....	,,	184,35,169
Do. do at Branches	,,	31,21,739
	Rs.	279,84,738

BENGAL COMMERCIAL, FEB. 26.

Government Securities.—Two sales of 4 per cents were made at Rs 7-14 and several at Rs 7-12 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57 sold at Rs. 7-12 to 8-8 premium. No business reported in 5½ per cents nor Government Debentures.

Some small amounts of 6 per cent Municipal Debentures were bought, in execution of orders at Rs. 5-4 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,775 each.

Several purchases of National Bank shares took place at Rs. 30.

25 People's Bank shares were placed at Rs. 30 each.

£300 Stock in the East Indian Railway Co. changed hands at Rs. 290 per £20.

A batch of Equitable Coal Co.'s shares obtained Rs. 200 per share, exclusive of dividend.

A sale of 75 shares in the Goosery Cotton Mills Co. at Rs. 185 each was reported.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 290, exclusive of the overdue call.

A small lot of Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares was placed at Rs. 82.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 2.

Steinman, Captain, R. H. A., to join, from England.
Cotton, Lieutenant, R. A., to join, from England.
Faulkner, Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, on sick leave, from Poona.
Moore, Major, Royal Staff Corps, on duty, from Meean Meer.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 2.

Forbes, Major, H. M.'s 28th Regiment, to rejoin, to Neemuch.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—2ND MARCH.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London...	....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
,, Liverpool...	....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5
By Overland Route ..	....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 2	China (s)	Steward	Hongkong, Feb. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 2	Saigon	Daly	Malabar Coast.
	H. L. Richardson.	Hewes	Liverpool.
	Exonion	Whitburn......	Annesley Bay.
	Moonbeam	Field	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *W. E. Gladstone*, Moore, bound to Colombo.
Barque *Atit Rahmon*, Summer, bound to Red Sea.
Ship *Hamoodee*, Nacoda, bound to Annesley Bay.
Ship *Leon Leonie*, Monest, bound to Hongkong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Columbian*, for Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Benares*, for China.
Steamer *Taptee*, for Cutch Mandvee.
Steamer *Comorin*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Agnes Benefield*, for Hongkong.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon ; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, an English LANDAU, nearly new, by Buchanan, of Glasgow, and a pair of Australian bay HORSES ; also a Set of plated double HARNESS,—the property of ROBERT CURLING, Esq.
162 Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, a large single-poled BENGALEE TENT, at present pitched on the verge of the Esplanade, opposite to Dady Sheth's Agiary, Hornby Row. For terms apply to
N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Transit and Commission Agents.
5, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A PUBLIC MEETING, to receive the SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the BOARD, will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, (immediately behind the Jamsetjee Hospital), on FRIDAY next, 6th March 1868, at 8 P. M., the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs in the Chair.

The attendance of all persons interested in the cause of Education is particularly requested.
G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd March 1868.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and in the Estate of LUCKUMSEY SEWJEE and OOKARDA SEWJEE, lately trading in Bombay under the name and style of SEWJEE NANSEY & Co., and in Hongkong under the name and style of GHELLABHOY SEWJEE and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 1 (ONE) PER CENT. is PAYABLE to CREDITORS on this ESTATE whose Claims have been adjusted and admitted.
T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees.
6, Rampart Row, 2nd March 1868.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the COMPANY, at the rate of RUPEES SIX and ANNAS EIGHT per SHARE, will be made to SHAREHOLDERS entitled to receive the same at the Office, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th March respectively, and on subsequent WEDNESDAYS during March and April, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

The Receipts for Shares issued in exchange for Certificates must be produced on application.

Shareholders entitled to participate in the first distribution of Rs. 12 per Share who have not yet applied for the same are requested to do so forthwith.
P. E. BENDIR,
DAMODER HEERJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 29th February 1868.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8 ; BY POST RUPEES 8½.

ALSO,

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY, PART I.

OF

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

CONTENTS :—

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.

LIST OF JUSTICES.
European.
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure durinp 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

Published with the co-operation of the Municipal Commr.

PRICE Rs. 12 PER ANNUM.

Bombay, Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

NOW READY.

THIRD EDITION

OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATION.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Adertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.
Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, by a European Firm, a PORTUGUESE CLERK, having a knowledge of Book-keeping, and a good Penman. Address "J. T.," care of this Paper.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
No. 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
1, EAST STREET, POONA,
BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND LEATHER MERCHANTS,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their numerous Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have just landed, ex Steamers *Baroda* and *Mula*, very large consignments of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, and Leather of all kinds, required for manufacturing the same :—

Gentlemen's

French Glove Kid and Patent Leather Dress Boots.
Morocco Walking do.
Calf do. do.
Buckskin do. do.
Brown Leather do. do.
White Canvas do. do.
Brown Leather, Napoleon Riding do.
Do. do. Shooting Boots (to Lace with Hooks).
Calf Shoes (to Lace and E. Sides).
Kid do.
Morocco do.
Buckskin do.
Brown Leather do.
White Canvas do.

SLIPPERS AND GAITERS.

Ladies'

White Kid Boots.
Do. Satin do.
Black Kid Hessian do. (plain).
Do. do. do. (Imitation Lacing).
Patent Leather Sersation Boots.
Bronze do. do.
Brown Leather Walking do.
Black and Colored Cashmere House, do.
Glove Kid Slippers.
Bronze do. do.
Morocco do. do. (in colors).

Youths'

Kid and Patent Golosh Boots.
Calfskin do. (to Lace & Elastic sides.)
Brown Leather. do.
Patent Leather Shoes.
Calf do.

Misses'

Black Kid Hessian Boots. (E. Sides)
do. do. do. do. (to Lace)
do. do. do. do. (to Button)
do. do. plain do.

Children's Boots and Shoes in great variety.

Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Coat Cases, Hat and Collar Boxes, Hand Bags of sizes in Enamelled and Brown Hide, Riding, Hunting, and Carriage Whips (Solid Silver and plated Mountings) Writing Desks of sizes, Solid Leather Portfolios, Rug and Baggage Straps, Sponges, Carriage Rugs, Kid Reviver, Harness Composition and Liquid.

Leather.—Patent Calfskins, French Glove Kid, English Kid, Moroccos, French and English Calfskins, Memel Calf, Seal Memel, white and yellow Buckskins, Enamelled Hides, Roans in various colors, English and Foreign Butts, and all other material required in manufacturing Boots and Shoes.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1868.

NOTICE.—MUNICIPAL LOAN ON THE SECURITY OF THE HOUSE-RATE.

The Bench of Justices have, with the sanction of Government, authorized a loan for Drainage and other works under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

The amount of the Loan is eleven lakhs and thirty thousand rupees.

The House-rate is the security offered for the loan.

By Section 53 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Corporation may borrow to the extent of ten times the average annual sum collected during the last three years.

The average annual revenue from the House-rate. 1865 to 1867 inclusive, has been 7,82,000. The Corporation could thus borow 78 lakhs on the House-rate.

The House-rate is at present unencumbered.

The rate of interest is 6 per cent. payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year.

The Currency of the Loan will be twenty years.

The Municipal Commissioner hereby invites tenders for the said Loan in sums of not less than Rupees 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P. M. on the 14th March 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 14th April 1868, the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

For the loan now advertised Promissory Loan Notes as per Form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each, and can be transferred by endorsement as per Form B.
ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 14th February 1868.

A
FORM OF MORTGAGE.
No.

By virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act II. of 1865, we, the Justices, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 500 paid to us to the credit of Municipal fund for the City of Bombay by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, such proportion of the House-rate as the said sum of Rupees 500 doth or shall bear to the whole sum, which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rate to hold to the said heirs, executors administrators, representatives, and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rs. 500, with interest at six per cent. per annum, for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof, and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year) under our Corporate seal this day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty

B
FORM OF TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE.

I (or we) A B transfer the within security to C D or his order for Rs. value received. (Signed) A. B.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Notice dated 6th ultimo, inviting Tenders for a Municipal Loan on the security of the House-rate, it is hereby further notified that the Interest due on the Municipal Debentures will, if desired, be made payable at any of the other Presidencies.
ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

TO-DAY the Exhibition is open from 7 A. M. to Noon, and from 3 to 7 P.M. Admission by Season Ticket, or on payment of Re. 1.

WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.—From 7 A. M. to 12 (Noon). Admission Re. 1 ; Children half price ; or by Season Ticket.

WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.—From 3 to 7 P. M. Admission by Season Ticket ; or on payment at the door of Rs. 2.

THURSDAY.—From 7 A.M. to Noon. Admission by Season Ticket ; or on payment of Re. 1.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.—For NATIVE LADIES ONLY. Admission Rs. 2 ; Children half price.

SATURDAY.—

J. GRIFFITHS,
Honorary Secretary.

SEASON TICKETS, Rs. 5.

NOTICE.—MRS. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will be happy to receive VISITORS at Government House, Parell, on TUESDAY the 3rd of March, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
J. G. GRAHAM,
Captain, and A. D. C.
Government House, Parell, 29th Feb.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1868.

IN all ages the transport of the stores and baggage of an army have been amongst the greatest difficulties which have beset commanders. The general use of tents, the multiplication of the material of war, and the great increase in the amount of ammunition required, have now augmented the anxieties of a general tenfold. This is particularly the case in India, where from time immemorial the number of baggage animals has always been enormous. The vast proportions of this terrible incumbrance, aptly termed by the Romans impedimenta, are due partly to the necessities of the country and climate, partly to the regrettable love of luxury by which the British officer is remarkable all over the world and especially in India. Sir Charles Napier clearly perceived the evil consequences which, not only might but actually do, result from the overgrown baggage train by which troops in India are always accompanied. Unfortunately this enlightened and able General was remarkable for more energy than tact, and the exaggeration, which in common with all reformers especially Napier possessed in no slight degree, only injured the cause he advocated. The towel and piece of soap to which his opponents asserted he wished to limit an officer's kit on service became a fruitful theme for ridicule and caricature. Since his time scarcely a single attempt at reform has been made, and at the commencement of the Crimean war British officers offered a most damaging contrast to their French allies. Not an English officer but had at the least one baggage pony while the large majority had more. In the French army on the other hand one pony carried the whole of the baggage of the three officers belonging to a company. But then the English officer could not do without a tent to himself, and could not dispense with his bath, bedstead, and plain clothes, &c. ; while in the French army one tent sufficed for three officers, while personal baggage was limited to a bournous each, and bedsteads were dispensed with altogether. Now it must be remembered that a large number of baggage animals means great difficulty in obtaining forage, slowness of progress, large escorts, and an immense risk of confusion in case of an attack. Bad, however, as matters were in Bulgaria, they are still worse in India, where a huge tent and all the numerous paraphernalia of a regimental mess generally accompanies a corps to the field, where an ensign is accomodated better than a French general, and a colonel lives more luxuriously than a French marshal. The consequence is, that the non-combatants largely outnumber the fighting men, and that the movements of the army have to be made with an amount of circumspection and slowness utterly unsuited to the necessities of Eastern warfare. The French have acted very differently in Algeria where all their expeditions have been conducted on the principle of putting themselves in one respect on the same level as the natives, by dispensing as far as possible with any hindrances to rapid movement, while on the other hand they have turned to full account all their superiority in arms, organization, discipline, and strategical and tactical skill. The army of a civilised country cannot however, even under a Bugeaud or a St. Arnaud entirely dispense with transport for the sick, ammunition, stores, and some small amount of personal baggage. The French have therefore paid considerable attention to the organization of their "Train" or Land transport. Of all branches of an army the train is perhaps that which requires the greatest and most rapid development on the eve of a campaign. Provided that the skeleton is complete and judiciously framed the ordinary members of the corps require less time to train than those of the combatant corps. The labours of the train are moreover comparatively slight in time of peace. Further, it would be almost impossible, except at an extravagant expenditure of money to keep up in time of peace, a train adequate to all the wants of a large army in a campaign. Besides for many purposes the animals and vehicles of the country which is the seat of war are often better suited for the special work required of them than the animals and carriages of the regular train. Through not fully recognising this fact, and through seeking to make his train independent of local resources, Napoleon suffered immense inconveniences in the Russian campaign of 1812, for he found many of his carriages, brought to the theatre of war at enormous expense, were unsuited both to the country and the work required of them.

The object therefore of French military administrators has been to maintain in time of peace a skeleton "train" sufficiently numerous for sudden expeditions on a small scale, and capable of being rapidly developed so as to meet the requirements of a large army. Each company has therefore in time of peace a larger proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers than are required, which supernumeraries form on service the cadres of auxiliary companies of natives. We English have been particularly behindhand in the matter of transport, the popular notion previous to the Crimean war being that it was sufficient to keep up an army only consisting of an aggregate of battalions, squadrons, and batteries, and that the staff and non-combatant branches could easily be extemporised when the necessity arose. The consequence was a lamentable contrast from the very commencement of the Crimean war between the British and French staff and administration. Since then we have become wiser and a very efficient though somewhat small military train is now a permanent portion of our army. In India, however, where from the stolidity of the natives, our ignorance of their language, the absence of good roads, and the enormous requirements of an Anglo-Indian army an organized military train is more necessary than in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, we still adhere to the rough and ready shifts to which Clive was obliged to use when a hundred years ago he marched with his handful of troops to fight the battle of Plassey. It is not too much to say that, had Colonel Monson in 1804 and General Elphinstone in 1841 been provided with a regularly organised transport corps, their chances of escape from the disasters which eventually overwhelmed them would have been much increased. Even so lately as during the Indian Mutiny, we suffered greatly from the want of a baggage train. The long trains of elephants, camels, and hackeries hastily collected from the neighbourhood by requisition, driven by natives, and superintended by merely a few inexperienced English officers and soldiers, necessarily proved an immense hindrance to the rapid military operations which were then required. On several occasions our baggage was cut up, at all times it caused the officers in command great anxiety, and that we did not suffer more from this incubus must be ascribed solely to the absence of united counsels and skilful enterprising leaders in the ranks of the mutineers. Matters would have been very different had Scindiah or Holkar been opposed to us. Again there is money and life in war, and nowhere was this axiom more exemplified than during the Mutiny. The march of the Umballa division to Delhi was retarded by several weeks in a great measure owing to the want of transport. Who can tell what the result might have been if that delay had been avoided.

The delay in Sir Robert Napier's advance into Abyssinia, owing to the want of an efficient transport corps, is another more recent, more striking, evidence of the defect in our military organization. It is to be hoped therefore that our military reformers will no longer delay turning their attention to the important question of military transport. There are two points worthy of their immediate consideration. One is whether there cannot be effected some diminution in the amount of baggage which now so to speak most mischievously hampers the legs of our old soldiers. The other is the propriety of establishing an efficient system of transport. We alluded above to the system of expansion adopted, and which has been found to answer admirably, by the French, but we can also refer our readers to an experiment of a similar nature on the part of our own authorities. In the last Chinese war two troops of regular military train formed the nucleus of of an expanded force of three battalions of four troops each. Each troop consisted of a subaltern, 15 or 18 English non-commissioned officers, 125 natives, and 375 pack horses, while each battalion was commanded by a captain aided by a staff of one veterinary surgeon and a quartermaster. The total establishment of a battalion thus consisted of seven officers or 70 non-commissioned officers, 600 or 700 natives, and 1,200 or 1,500 pack animals, giving a total force for the four battalions of from 2,500 to 3,000 men, and from 5,000 to 6,000 pack animals. Why should not a somewhat similar system be adopted in India ? In no country are there greater facilities for expansion, for there are plenty of baggage animals and drivers, and the only want is efficient European superintendence and a carefully prepared organization. A weak company of military train at a few of the more important military stations would be sufficient and would cost but little, and in time of war would amply repay the expenditure. Appearances seem to point to a probability of that time not being very remote. Let the emergency come, however, sooner or later, it will no longer do for the Indian Government to ignore the fact which has been practically recognized by every great military power in the civilized world, and that if you keep up an army at all you must also maintain an organization for moving with swiftness and regularity the vast supplies which modern warfare demands.

THE *Friend of India* :—The first appointment has been made to the Premchund Roycund Studentship, of £200 a year for five years, in the Calcutta University. The successful candidate is Baboo Ashutosh Mookerjea, M. A., Assistant Professor in the Presidency College. He had two rivals, a Hindoo pleader in Berhampore and a native Christian. If we may judge from his papers the last would have been successful, but he succumbed to fever in the middle of the examination. We congratulate the Baboo on the great honour which he has intellectually proved himself to deserve. The examination was severe and he gained more than half marks in the three subjects of the English Language and Literature, Logic and Metaphysics, and Political Economy and History. His paper on Political Economy was remarkable for an Asiatic. His English style and idiom were singularly satisfactory, considering the short time allowed for each of the many papers. The result of this examination, and the almost certain result of each future annual examination is, however, that £1,000 will be bestowed on one who has already adopted a profession, has ceased to be a young man, and will not visit England to enter the civil service or any profession there. The wisdom of the recommendation of Bishop Cotton and others, who would have devoted the trust money to the endowment of a University chair has been illustrated.

ON THE WAY TO CHINA.—III.

SINGAPORE TO HONGKONG.

UNTIL you travel about Eastern seas it is not easy to imagine what fantastic forms naval architecture can adopt in its smaller specimens. At every harbour from Bombay to China every vessel on her arrival is surrounded by small craft of a totally different build. The clumsy bunder boat and dirty buggalow of the former place give way at Point de Galle to the most ricketty looking concern that ever floated. A long attenuated canoe, broad at the bottom and distractingly narrow at the top, sewn together, and balanced with an enormous outrigger on one side (so out of all proportion to the craft itself, as to suggest Falstaff's intolerable deal of sack to his half-pennyworth of bread) glides up to the ship, with two or three squatting figures as a crew, who tempt you to go on shore in it. There is but just room to sit ; and the traveller unwillingly presents much the appearance of a "mermaid on a dolphin's back" ; although, personally speaking, I cannot say that when I uttered "dulcet and harmonious breath" I found "the rude grow civil at my song," but quite the reverse. You find this extravagant outrigger repeated in a more or less outrageous size in all the native craft in the harbour.

At Penang the boats alongside begin to suggest something of China. Most of them are neat, short, broad, round-bottomed things, propelled by a long oar at the stern. Two enormous painted eyes glare at you from the prow, and the whole thing has somewhat of a diabolical aspect. Singapore cannot have the pleasure of rowing the passenger ashore, as he lands at a wharf, but it sends crowds of young imps in cockle shells, to tempt him to throw his money into the dirty water to be dived after. Dusky little wretches, apparently not more than just weaned, paddle about the most fragile cock boats screeching for rupees, and when a coin is thrown, tumble into the water after it for all the world like Newfoundland dogs.

But the greatest curiosity out and out I have yet met with is the sanpan, which is first seen in Hongkong harbour. There is nothing externally peculiar in the build of the boat itself, which is neat enough. It is only upon discovering that this tiny vessel is the family residence and poultry-yard of its owners that the traveller's wonder is aroused. The good lady of the boat, who is punting along with so much good-will, has got an infant slung to her back, another is tied by a string to the thwarts, in the tiny hold there is a confused heap of arms, beads, legs, &c. One or two urchins are secured in the stern, another is allowed to pinch his fingers with an oar. The baby at the mother's back is the queerest object of silent suffering you ever saw. Its head "lollops" about in feeble discomfort, its mouth is puckered up into a chronic whimper which is never audible, its two horrid little black beads of eyes are glazed with tears which never fall, and its ugliness is so superhuman that I can fancy a monkey disowning it as its offspring. The cocks and hens live promiscuously with the children and rear their families on board. Cooking, and washing, and all other domestic operations are conducted within the narrow limits of this quaint residence, and I fancy that from the cradle to the grave the owners thereof know no other habitation.

So this is Hongkong ! Steering carefully for about thirty miles among small deserted piratical looking islands, each one more barren and suspicious in appearance than the last, you arrive at length at one which seems to reach the abomination of desolation. Tier above tier, the great jagged granite masses tower, cold, grey and sinister. Of vegetation, there is more visible. Human habitations, where are they ? Your heart sinks within you. In a moment the good ship turns a sudden corner, and there before you, nestling under the gloomy shadow of beetling crags some eighteen hundred feet in height, stands a beauteous city of the sea, wrested in twenty years from the waves, and the rocks, and the swamps,—a marvel of English enterprise and the force of civilization. Say what you will, Victoria is a wonderful place. There it is, a little epitome of England, self-contained and defiant, a monument of Western enterprise, pushed under the very nose of the oldest civilization of the East and the world ; calmly holding its own with a sort of bullying imperturbability, in the teeth of some four hundred million people, most of whom regard its inhabitants "as foreign devils" whom it would be an act of religion to sweep into the sea.

It is really not too much to say that Hongkong is a beautiful town. There is nothing in it possessing any claims to true architectural merit : but nature in denying space and verdure has compelled to unity of design and compactness, and every inch of ground, whether blasted from the rock or reclaimed from the sea, is made to do its duty in adding to the general effect. Its houses, far from being palaces, have from the style of building, the liberal use of arcades and stone verandahs, and the commanding position of their sites, an effect almost if not quite palatial : while, indeed, in general appearance the place reminds one no little of Genoa. Of course closer acquaintance dissipates this pleasing illusion : and I believe that many of these large, white, solid looking mansions are in reality but ricketty affairs, as my Lord Typhoon has already once or twice shown.

From the water at night the prospect citywards is wonderfully weird and fairylike. Gaunt, savage, and threatening the great peak stands bathed in blue moonlight, on its summit a ghostly signal staff with spectral ropes and yards, while below the countless gaslights of the town mount up and up, amid the great white houses, the whole framing such a scene as one loves to imagine. Barring the gas, it would stand very well for Camelot, although perhaps one can hardly imagine the lily maid of Astolat going comfortably to her grave in a sanpan.

Stretching along the northern shore of the narrow harbour, you see summit after summit, the great mountains which bound His Celestial Majesty's dominions. That little spit of inhospitable rock jutting out towards us is ceded territory. The brother of the sun and moon could not keep his pirates in order, so was fain to give up this "little lap of earth" for the erection of a modest but effectual British chowkey, before whose unpretentious white walls the Chinese brave vanishes.

The harbour throngs literally with the ships of all nations : and it is no little strange to watch, amid all these giant specimens of modern naval science, the great, quaint Chinese junk, the pattern of whose hulk was laid who knows how many thousand years ago. The familiar *Malta* is here, and has broken out in some maritime skin disease which has turned her a deep red all over, and to cure her of this, apparently, they have as it were shaved her head, by taking down her masts and spars.

There has been since my landing a sad chapter of naval accidents reported here. Poor Admiral Bell, commanding the American Navy in the China waters, was drowned with his flag lieutenant and ten of his crew, while attempting to cross the bar at Osaka in his barge. He is much regretted. He was an highly distinguished officer, who had done great service to the Federal cause in the late war. He had just finished his term of service and was about to return home. Our own Admiral Keppel was very nearly meeting the same fate.

The loss of the P. & O. s.s. *Niphon* (pronounced Nip—hon) off Amoy, has also been reported here. The captain is said to have been a fine fellow and a good seaman, and I believe the Marine Court of Enquiry has acquitted him of all blame. But there seems little doubt that he was too near the shore for safety when the vessel struck.

I have been led on in such a gossipping style through this letter that I have really told you nothing that I meant to speak about. I must give you my impressions of this colony and colonial life in my next, which I hope to send by the mail following this.

GOSSIP FROM MYSORE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

BANGALORE, 26TH FEBRUARY.

THE *Madras Times* recently published some interesting statistics to show, that if the Madras army is unfortunate in speedy promotion, the climate of India is not nearly so bad as it is usually represented. It appears that there are eight general officers who came to India seventy years ago, thirteen sixty years ago, forty-one fifty years ago, and thirty-three generals and colonels forty years ago. The *Madras Times* goes on to say that if officers did not lead such a "fast" life in former years the above number might have been probably vastly increased, but your correspondent fancies that this speculation is a mistake. It is undeniable, that the old Indian school led a fast, if not a debauched, life, as a rule, but then they had many strong "pulls" over their descendants, not the least of which was a content of mind, and a trust in the powers that be, to which Indian officers of the present day are strangers. It is said that Bishop Heber's advice to cadets was "to affectionately regard their interior economy and to trust in providence," and the Bishop was doubtless one of the mildest and most sensible livers of former years ; but would the worthy prelate give the same advice now-a-days ? I trow not, for it would be simply ridiculous when a man has to struggle "in a ruck" for rupees, to call him aside, and give him the good advice of consulting his bowels as a barometer ! In point of fact, if the old school loved rum and nautches more than we do, they carried their love and liquor better, for they had the sure foundation of peace of mind, and rupees upon which to erect eccentricities, wanting to the services subsequent to the amalgamation and the competition. In the year of grace 1900, your correspondent imagines, that if any one is found to compile the ages of the ancients, the statistician will find himself compelled to strike off a heavy balance to the credit of the manifold discontents which at present render the services unpopular. In former years rum and exile doubtless show their thousands, but in time to come who shall account for the tens of thousands who have been officially slain by Sir Charles Wood ? For my own part, when I regard the host of field officers who are filled with bile and indignation at the summary proceedings of Lord Halifax, I involuntarily shudder at an imaginative view of that nobleman's shoes, and congratulate myself that I am not in them.

Since I last wrote some startling changes have taken place at Bangalore. The 10th Regtiment have left us, and the 19th have arrived. *Le Roi est mort, Vive le Roi*, the 16th Lancers have moved into their new barracks to which water is conducted in an ingenious and expensive manner from the Ulsoor tank, and the lion and tiger dens formerly occupied by the 2nd and 10th are to be converted into Government godowns. But eventful as are these changes, they are simply trifles in comparison to the changes of the weather. A hot wind, a very dragon's breath, raves and tears now over green Bangalore, turning the landscape to dust and desert, and it whistles through our bones with a knock-me-down veracity that renders it vain to assert that we have any marrow in them. The "oldest inhabitant" of course declares, that this hot weather is quite unusual, and that we are not entitled to the wrath of the weather clerk for a month to come ; but in my own opinion the oldest inhabitant is a precious old muff, who says the same thing year after year with all the aggravating garulity of old age. At any rate Bangalore is now hot, dusty, and unpleasant.

General Faunce, who leaves here immediately to take command of the Pegu division, will probably find some unpleasant work cut out for him on arrival in Burmah. It is said that Colonel Ross, of H. M. 24th Regiment, and Major Power, Deputy Judge Advocate General, have been having some little dispute about a bet of Rs. 500, which has ended in the Major being placed in arrest. Report says that a Judge Advocate General is to be sent over to Pegu immediately, which looks as if courts-martial were impending in that direction. Burmah has groaned under numerous scandals of late, and although left-handed marriages are common in that part of the world, the Anglo-Burmese hardly entitle themselves to the character of latter day saints.

Under the blighting influence of the present scorching simoom, horticultural operations are at a stand-still, and the "Lall Bagh" looks like a beauty that has tried Madame Rachel without effect. Our gardens, however, have received valuable zoological additions in the persons of a sucking elephant and brace of rhinosceros. The latter animals are well matched and as like one another as Pompei and Cæsar. Your correspondent was much amused by hearing a lady spectator the other day say to a gentleman, on whose arm she leant, "Oh, Henry ! would'nt they make a nice pair of carriage *horses*" ? I trust the lady in question will forgive my making public her quaint speculation,—but it is too absurd to be lost.

Your correspondent mentioned to you sometime ago, that Bangalore society would consider it a favour if some of the talented lady amateurs of the station would be induced to give a theatrical performance at the theatre. At private performances the acting of some of the ladies of Bangalore was considered to be very good indeed, and I am happy to say that the fair artistes have found sufficient confidence in themselves to appear on our theatrical boards on Friday evening next. The performance is to be a burlesque, and tickets of admission are issued on payment *only* to members of the Civil and Military services. The arrangement disarms criticism, but I have no doubt that Friday night will witness a far better performance at our theatre than we have witnessed for a long time.

The Madras Commander-in-Chief is expected here to-morrow. His Excellency is coming up to have a look at the new public buildings of the Mysore Commission, and will only remain two or three days in Bangalore. The public buildings of the Commission, which are now finished, are very fine—your correspondent has never seen anything in India, whether at Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras, to be compared to them in beauty and magnificence—and it is not too much to say that they might be considered an ornament and an acquisition to London itself. They are now perfection as regards colour and outline, but it is to be feared that after they have experienced the approaching dust-storms of Bangalore, they will appear painted with that vile tinge of dirty red which makes all our Indian buildings look disreputable.

Report has it that a field officer, at present stationed in Bangalore, is about to be tried immediately by court-martial. As the officer in question has been under arrest for I believe very many months, it is high time that he should be tried or released from arrest. At present I refrain from mentioning the name of the officer or the charges made against him.

Mr. Saunders, who acted as Chief Commissioner during the absence in England of Mr. Bowring, is about to leave us. Sometime ago, when Sir Richard Temple left Hydrabad, and it was said that Mr. Bowring was to succeed him at the Court of the Nizam, public opinion in Mysore, European and native, rejoiced to think that if we were to lose Mr. Bowring we should receive Mr. Saunders. The latter gentleman has been "chaffed" for a generous desire to praise his subordinates, but this is a very trifling accusation to make against a public man ; and it is generally believed in Mysore that, with the exception of Mr. Bowring, there is not a better Government servant in India to be found for the appointment of Commissioner than Mr. Saunders, C.B.

The 2nd battalion 19th Regiment arrived this morning from Burmah. The men look as strong and healthy as if fresh from England, and the general appearance of the regiment is very fine. They march into the barracks vacated by the Lancers, the 16th having moved into Somebody's Folly, on the top of a hill, where there is no water. Of all dabblers in bricks and mortar Government is decidedly the most unfortunate, and I imagine it must be heartily sick of the very name of "barracks." At Vizagapatam some years ago Government levelled acres of sand-hills at great cost, as a site for new barracks, and only discovered, when the levelling was completed, that the land was private property. The great barracks of Trimulgherry, near Secundrabad, have been declared to be unhealthy and a mistake, and the new barracks at Bangalore, in your correspondent's opinion, will not prove much better.

The trains on the Madras Railway have been catching fire in a curious way of late. Not long ago a train came into Bangalore on fire ; and the other day on the Madras line Rs. 10,000 worth of cotton was burnt from a similar accident, and lives lost.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*By direct Overland Telegraph.*)

LONDON, 25TH FEB., MORNING.

At a debate in the House of Lords on the re-introduction of Lord Clanricarde's Bill amending the Land Tenure of Ireland, it was stated that Government would not oppose measures of reform ; but Government reserved the explanation of its policy till to-night, when it will be made in the House of Commons. There was unanimity of opinion in favour of establishing religious equality.

The Rev. Mr. Speke has been discovered in Cornwall disguised as a drover.

The American House of Representatives has voted for President Johnson's impeachment.

LONDON, 26TH FEB., MORNING.

Lord Stanley in the House of Commons, and Lord Malmsbury in the House of Lords have announced the resignation of Lord Derby. Mr Gladstone and Lord Russell eulogised Lord Derby.

The Debate on the affairs of Ireland has been postponed.

Sir Stafford Northcote will probably be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The *Daily News* announces that the budget for 1868 will show a large reduction in the Army and Navy estimates.

Mr. Beresford Hope has been elected for Cambridge.

H. M. troop-ship *Crocodile* has arrived at Portsmouth.

LONDON, 26TH FEB., EVENING.

The House of Representatives has impeached President Johnson before the Senate, and a committee has been appointed to consider the subject.

President Johnson in a message maintains the validity of the removal of Mr. Stanton, and urges the trial of the question by the Supreme Court.

A second dividend of half a crown by the Commercial Bank Corporation has been ordered, but payment has been suspended pending decision on contested claims.

BOMBAY.

THE transports *Exonian* and *Hamoodee* sailed for Annesley Bay yesterday with hay.

MR. KURSONDAS MOOLJEE has been elected a member of the Royal Society of London.

HIS HIGHNESS the Raja of Bhownuggur, with two hundred of his followers, arrived here on Sunday last.

MAILS for Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong, per steamer *Benares*, will be closed on the 6th instant at 6 P. M.

ON Saturday the height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake was 52 feet 2 inches ; on the corresponding date of last year it was 51 feet 1 inch.

WE learn that Mr. R. H. Showell, second Magistrate of Police, proceeds to England by the first mail in April next, on six months' leave of absence.

YESTERDAY morning at about three o'clock a fire broke out in the house of one Shreecrustna Vittoba at Funuswadee, but by the exertions of the police it was soon extinguished.

H. M. TROOP SHIP *Jumna* is expected hourly from Suez. The transports *Corona* and *Camperdown*, towed by the S. S. *Ellora*, are to carry the troops she brings to Kurrachee.

MR. ROWLAND HAMILTON'S lecture on Political Economy is to be delivered in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall this evening, at 5 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

AT a meeting of shareholders of the East India Bank held yesterday, the accounts of the liquidators were adopted and their proceedings confirmed, and the proposal to sell the remaining assets and liabilities for payment of a sum of Rs. 7 per share to each duly registered shareholder was approved of. A long and interesting discussion took place, and will be reported to-morrow.

IN an unopposed case in the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday, a rather singular reception of a creditor was brought to light by a query of the Commissioner as to how the insolvent was creditor of a person named by him. The reply was that the debt was for repairs on the house of the party referred to, that the insolvent had asked payment, but that the only satisfaction he had got was a threatened application of a whip (Laughter).

THE following passengers arrived per steamer *China*, Captain Steward, from Hongkong, yesterday :—Mr. H. P. Mama, Mr. M. B. Guzdhur, Mr. F. D. Curzanee, Mr. and Mrs. Pestonjee, and infant, Mr. Poorett, Hon'ble R. Marsham, Mr. Picard, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Vining, Mr. Newman, Mr. Culloden, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. E. Massey, Mr. G. DeCruz, Mr. G. Marks, Mr. F. DeSilva, Mr. Rodrigues, Mr. H. Brewer, Mr. Louis Flores, and Mr. Jose Joachim.

THE tenth monthly meeting of the committee of directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, was held in their rooms, over the Dockyard gate, on Saturday the 29th ultimo, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Present.—Mr. J Macfarlane in the chair, Messrs C. Jones, C. Mathews, and Proctor-Sims, C. E.

Members elected.—Messrs James Brander, George Kennet Hore, John Lewis, Thomas Mullins, N. W. Oliver, Dr. Reynolds, and Mr. E. Greenshields.

Withdrawn.—Messrs. John Robinson and R. H. Showell.

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of one John Martin, an able bodied seaman on board the ship *Red Jacket*. It appears that on Thursday last, at 4 P. M., the deceased was attending the "whip" at the main hatchway. A basket of coals was attached to the "whip." There were two such whips being employed in hoisting out of the hold baskets of coals. Whilst one basketful of coals was being hoisted over the ship's side and passed into the boats alongside, the other basket was let down into the hold to be filled. The deceased was engaged in overhauling the rope attached to the empty basket, when suddenly the coolies who were engaged in passing the full basket over the ship's side let it go. The basket struck the deceased on the back and knocked him down the hold. He was severely injured and sent to the European General Hospital, where he died on Saturday last. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE FIRE IN GUMBAWA WELL LANE

WE have much pleasure in publishing the following correspondence regarding a reward given by Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co. for distribution among those officers of Police and Fire Brigade, who exerted themselves in putting out the fire in Gumbawa Well Lane.

To the Commissioner of Police.

DEAR SIR,—As agents to the Royal Insurance Company we beg to hand you a cheque for two hundred and fifty rupees, and we beg as a favour that you will distribute the same, as you think proper, among those to whose exertions it is due that the late fire was extinguished before it spread to the neighbouring densely populated part of the town.—We are, &c.,
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents to the Royal Insurance Company.

Mr. Souter has written to Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., acknowledging the receipt of the money with thanks.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) was held at the offices of the liquidators yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the accounts of the liquidation made up to 30th November last. There was an average attendance, and Mr. J. G. Smith, one of the liquidators, occupied the chair.

The Chairman said—Since last meeting the books of the Company have undergone a searching examination by Mr. Ranken and Mr. Brodie, and there are only two items in the accounts which appear now to call for explanation. The first is a sum of Rs. 206.14-8, which was erroneously included in the receipts, having been refunded to an employé on account of salary ; and with regard to the second item, one of Rs. 1,000, which has arisen through discrepancies in the entries, we regret exceedingly to state that it has not been explained to our satisfaction. The cash is certainly short by Rs. 1,000, and as the shareholders cannot be asked to pay this amount the liquidators of course must bear the loss themselves.

Mr. Blain—Mr. Chairman, with regard to that amount, after an examination of the books, I must admit that it is a mistake on my part—a clerical error. It appears that in copying the rough scroll I omitted to enter in Rs. 1,000. To whom that was paid I know not : but still I am in hopes of finding out why it was paid and to whom it was paid, by the numbers of the notes, and tracing it in that way. I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without thanking Mr. Ranken for the most courteous manner in which he allowed me to see not only the books but the vouchers of the Company, and assisted me in every way possible. Mr. Chairman, at last meeting I wished to put one or two questions to you with regard to the report. I find under the heading "Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, claim" that the claim has been compromised for Rs. 2,35,000. Does that include the total amount of the claim of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee ?

The Chairman—The claim of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee has been compromised for the sum of Rs. 2,35,000. The amount has not been paid, but will be so when a satisfactory title to the land is given.

Mr. Blain—But I believe that four lakhs of rupees were paid to him in advance for the land, and it appears from this report that he will be paid only Rs. 2,35,000 in full compromise of all demands.

The Chairman—That is all he will get.

Mr. Blain—Yes, but I believe the liquidators paid four lakhs previously.

Mr. Ranken—That was paid, but by the Company before the liquidation began, and it is not in the accounts of the liquidators.

Mr. Blain—It was paid, but it appears from this that he only gets two lakhs as the total amount of the compromise.

The Chairman—I say that is the full amount of the compromise.

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[illegible] regard to the debt to [illegible] it stated that "Owing to [illegible] over which the liquidators per[illegible] had no control, there was great delay [illegible] preparation of the said mortgage, but it was eventually signed and registered on the 25th January last."

The Chairman—I decline to answer any question connected with the report of the liquidators, because they were not bound in any way to give a report. They gave it simply for the information of the shareholders, but do not choose to satisfy Mr. Blain by answering questions with regard to the report. If he had sent in, as he was requested, a list of the questions he proposed to ask, they would have been answered.

Mr. Blain—But I think the shareholders are entitled to the information, not only with regard to the accounts, but also with regard to the report. The shareholders are called together to receive these accounts. (After a pause) Well, gentlemen, the only resolution left to me to propose is—that this meeting be adjourned for fifteen days, and that inspectors be appointed to inspect the liquidators' accounts.

Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee decidedly objected to that proposition, and wished to move that the report be adopted.

Mr. Henry Maxwell moved—That the revised accounts now submitted by the liquidators be adopted.

Mr. Narayen Wassodeojee had great pleasure in seconding this motion.

Mr. Maxwell's motion was here put to the meeting and carried—Mr. Blain being the only one who held up his hand against it.

The meeting was, at this stage, about to disperse, when

Mr. P. E. Bendir rose and said that, he observed the liquidators suggested in their report that it would be desirable to appoint Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia a member of the committee of shareholders, and that he would therefore move the following resolution:—That as Messrs A. Sewart and John Smith, two of the members of the committee appointed at the meeting of shareholders held on the 17th Nov. 1866, having left Bombay, Messrs. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia and Andrew Hay be appointed in their place.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Cleveland and unanimously carried.

The meeting then separated.

A SERIOUS CASE OF STABBING.

On Saturday evening last, about 5 o'clock, Mr. Nana Morojee, acting third Magistrate of Police, attended at the Jamsetjee Hospital, and took the information and deposition of one Runsord Ludha.

The informant stated: I am a hack buggy driver and live in a boarding-house in Marwaree Bazaar near the Mombadevi temple. I know Tricumjee Raojee, Premjee Deokurn and Narrayen Meghjee, who are now standing before me. I have known all the three aforesaid men for the last four years. Last night, at about half-past 9 o'clock, I was on my way from the aforesaid boarding house, near Wadnergadee, to a Marwaree near Buldeo chowkey, when Premjee came from behind and set to abuse me. I turned round to him, when Narrayen came from the opposite direction from a Marwaree's shop, and seized me with both his hands so as to clasp me. Premjee then struck and cut me on my right side with a knife and ran away. I seized hold of Narrayen. I gave an alarm, and two policemen, who are now before me, by name Mugbool Hoobi Ally (No. 100 B) and Papajan Imam Sab (No. 150 B) came over. Mugbool looked about and found a knife. It was lying on the ground near where I had been struck. I bled profusely, and the waist coat and dhotee which I then had on (the same now produced) got soaked in blood. The police walked me to a chowkey near Babdeo, where they put me into a buggy and brought me to this hospital. As soon as the police came over, in consequence of the alarm I had given, I made over Narrayen into the custody of a peon, whom I cannot now identify. Afterwards a police peon brought Premjee over here, and I identified him as the party who had struck me with the knife. Tricumjee came up at the same time as Narrayen and Premjee, but he merely removed a cap I had had on my head and ran away. He was brought here at a quarter past 10 o'clock last night, and I identified him also. The three men are friends. I used to go over to Premjee's mistress, by name Krishna, or Doongaree, and hence he taxed me for so doing, and has been on bad terms with me.

The prisoners declined cross-examining the informant.

The informant is now lying in a precarious state in the hospital.

EXPORT OF COTTON FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

From H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Cotton Commissioner Central Provinces and the Berars, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Camp Sheogaon, Feb. 28th, 1868.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, copy of a statement showing the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars during the fortnight ending the 22nd instant.

2. You will not fail to observe how markedly the great rise in the price of cotton has affected the up-country exports. The peasantry and petty dealers, who, as mentioned in former reports, had held back their cotton in the hope of better prices, are now flocking into the market. That a very large quantity of cotton has been sent forward during the past fortnight the accompanying return will show.

3. The statement for the fortnight ending the 8th February last showed, that that season up to date 44,403 packages of cotton had been sent off by railway. The exports for the fortnight were 11,677 packages only, during the fortnight ending the 22nd February the exports have risen to 38,717 packages, falling not very short of the whole quantity exported during the previous three months.

4. And here in order to make these returns intelligible, I must refer to the great feature of this season's cotton traffic, the very large quantity of bales pressed and half pressed that are being sent down from these provinces to Bombay. Last season, when the preparation of these returns was commenced, the exports were shown in *dokras* or bags of cotton, weighing on an average about 140 lbs. gross. In those days, although a few bales were occasionally seen, nearly the whole of the cotton crop of these provinces was sent down to Bombay thus loosely packed, and as about six *dokras* go to the Bombay *kandy* there was little difficulty in framing, from these returns, a sufficiently correct estimate of the quantity of cotton poured into Bombay from these provinces during the fortnight. But this season, owing to the increase in the number of presses, the readiness with which the native dealers are using them, and the purchases made by European firms up-country —the quantity of pressed cotton sent down by railway is very large. The 38,717 packages, for they cannot be called dokras, shown in the sixth column of the accompanying statement, as the quantity of cotton despatched during the fortnight, includes 12,597 half pressed and 4,938 full pressed bales; and as, on an average, each half-pressed bale contains two dokras, and each full pressed bale nearly three dokras, these 38,717 packages sent down during the fortnight represent as many as 63,900 of last season's dokras, or in other words, rather more than 10,500 Bombay kandies. The quantity exported during the corresponding fortnight last season was—taking the full pressed and half pressed bales to represent respectively three and two dokras—a little less than 10,000 kandies.

5. But although a great business has been done during the past fortnight, the total receipts up to date, compared with those of the corresponding period last season, are small. The total receipts amount to 85,543, of what I must still call packages of cotton. This sum includes, however, the large number of 12,050 full pressed and 20,697 half-pressed bales, the balance 52,796 being *dokras*. Reducing these quantities to dokras, so as to compare this season's exports with those of last year, gives 1,28,000 *dokras* or about 21,300 *kandies*. Last year the quantity of cotton received in the yards up to the 23rd February was (calculating the bales half pressed and pressed in the same manner as above) 3,30,000 dokras or about 55,000 kandies. Of this quantity there were on the 23rd of last February 1867 stacked in the cotton yards, awaiting despatch by railway, 1,05,495 dokras. Even if this quantity be deducted from the total receipts above given, the exports of this season as compared with those of last year are but 21,300 kandies to 37,500 kandies.

6. Cotton is, however, now coming in as fast as ever, and the work at the railway station at this place (Sheogaon) is almost as brisk as at the same time last year. There is, however, this difference, that no cotton is now delayed. Owing to the large quantity of pressed cotton that comes forward, and improved arrangements for loading, no difficulty has, as yet, been experienced in carrying away the cotton as fast as it arrives. In illustration of this, I may mention that I learn from Messrs Knox and Penson, whom I met here, that one day this week as much as 480 tons of cotton were despatched from this station without any effort. Last year the greatest quantity sent off in any one day from this station was 360 tons, and this was quite an exceptional case! But the 480 tons above noticed consisted of half pressed and full pressed cotton—which being thus carefully packed was loaded on 96 waggons. To carry off a similar quantity of dokra-quality 160 waggons would have been necessary, and those could not of course have been loaded or disposed of so easily. With the improved arrangement at Sheogaon and with the help of the cotton sidings, which now run into the cotton yard, and afford great facilities for loading, there will, it is hoped, be little difficulty in loading 150 waggons a day, and even more if necessary; and thus, if the cotton continues to come forward in pressed bales, there is not much fear of a very serious block. At this station, where at this time last year as many as 47,000 dokras of cotton were stacked awaiting despatch by railway, no cotton is now detained. A few dokras are indeed to be seen about the yard, but these have either been brought here to be pressed at the half presses or the full presses, of which twelve of the former and two of the latter are now at work at Sheogaon, or have been purposely detained here by native dealers, who have not completed their consignments, or who are awaiting instructions from their constituents.

7. I am quite sensible that the present empty state of the yards is chiefly owing to the small quantity of cotton that has as yet come forward. It is, however, only fair to notice that the arrangements of the Railway Company have been very satisfactory. It is pretty evident that there must soon be a great rush of cotton to the stations, and that the strain on the railway, for a short time this season, will be as severe as ever. But, from what I can see, I am sanguine that, with the aid of the presses and the improved arrangements of the Railway Company, there is little chance of any serious block in the cotton traffic this season similar to those which in former seasons occasioned so much inconvenience nd dissatisfaction.

8. A statement showing the quantity of cotton carted over the Sawurgaon Ghat during the month of January is annexed. The return for the fortnight of this month has not been received but I learn that the quantity leaving the provinces by this route is small.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars.

Statement showing the quantity of Cotton received at and Exported from the Stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Berars and the Central Provinces, during the Fortnight ending 22nd February 1868:—

Names of Station.	Number of Bales received up to close of preceding fortnight	Number of Bales Exported up to the close of preceding fortnight.	Total Number of Bales received up to date.	Total Number of Bales Exported up to date.	Number of Bales remaining at end of the fortnight.
Nagpore	78	78	78	78	..
Boree	..	...	..	..	..
Sindee	..	...	..	..	..
Wurdah	823	820	1,532	1,358	174
Poolgaon	529	529	1,013	892	121
Chandoor	117	111	117	111	6
Budnaira	3,631	3,631	11,281	11,281	..
Moortizapoor	3,203	2,478	5,971	5,504	467
Akola	3,489	3,305	6,824	6,621	203
Sheogaon	20,160	19,702	34,273	34,215	458
Nandoorah	12,883	11,707	21,443	20,592	851
Mulkapore	888	761	1,330	1,187	143
Boorhanpor	542	542	542	542	..
Khundwah	739	739	739	739	..
Total	46,985	44,403	85,543	83,120	2,423

Quantity of Cotton despatched over Sawurgaon Ghat, 81½ bojahs.

H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—Monday, Mar. 2nd.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker.)

In re Mohunjee Jutha.

In this case the liabilities were Rs. 635,65 and the bad assets Rs. 2,454. The insolvent was a share broker, and began business with a capital of Rs. 5000.

The Commissioner remarked that the insolvent had traded recklessly, and adjourned the discharge for four months.

In re William Crawford Priggin.

The insolvent stated that he had left the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company on account of being put into jail. He was unmarried and had at present Rs. 250 per month. When asked if he could manage to live on that amount, he replied that at first he had Rs. 150 and it had gradually increased to the present salary. He had handed no property to the Official Assignee, because he did not have any.

The amount of liabilities was Rs. 1,698, and the assets *nil*.

The discharge was granted.

In re Diago Joa Lisboa.

This case which was previously adjourned till to-day, was again postponed till the 6th April, as the mortgage deed of which the Commissioner had ordered production, had not been received from Goa.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Thursday, 27th February.

(Before John Connon, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate; Henry Forman, Esq.; and Venayek Wasoodew, Esq.)

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs. The Alliance Spinning Company (Limited.)

The Alliance Spinning Company, Limited, was charged with not having paid the amount of expenses, Rs. 2,833-10-8, incurred by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, in erecting a new privy on the Company's premises at Tardeo, under section 166 of Act II. of 1865.

Mr. Leathes appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner: Mr. Lynch for the Company.

Mr. Lynch admitted the receipt of the notice, and contended that the privies were not yet finished, and that the Company were ready to pay the fair cost of the work.

Dr. T. G. Hewlett stated—He was the health officer for the City of Bombay. He remembered a notice being served on the Alliance Spinning Company. The notice was not complied with. A contract was given to Mr. McInnerny for the work. The privies were erected to witness' satisfaction, with the exception of five stones at the east end. A bill was presented by the contractor for payment.

To Mr. Lynch—The pavement had not been levelled to his knowledge. The iron receptacles were ready for use on the 27th September last. The receptacles were of the usual pattern. He could not speak as to the fairness of the rate charged.

The case was adjourned to allow the parties to measure the work done and to come to an amicable settlement. Mr. Lynch ultimately consented to abide by the rates charged.

In the course of the day about ten cases were disposed of, in which parties were sued by the Municipal Commissioner for not paying expenses incurred by him in pulling down ruinous houses, constructing and laying down drains, white-washing houses, &c; the work not having been done by the defendants after due notice had been served upon them as required by the Municipal Act (II. of 1865.)

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—2nd March.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Liquor License.—Roostum Adarbad was charged with violating the first condition of his license.

From the evidence of Meeya Jan Sooltan Ally, P. C. No. 133, it appeared that on Sunday night last, at about 9 o'clock, he reported to Mr. Wainright, European constable, that a person was selling liquor without a license. He gave him a marked rupee and came along with him. The policeman sent a man to the defendant's shop with the rupee, and he himself was standing before the shop disguised as a Khoja. The man purchased a pint of brandy for twelve annas, and when he had gone fifty paces the defendant accompanied and gave him the bottle. The peon immediately apprehended the defendant.

His Worship considered that the evidence adduced before the Court was not sufficient to convict the defendant, and therefore warned and discharged him.

Theft.—Dajee Bhicoo, a coolie, was charged with strealing a saree, belonging to one Nenoo Mancoo. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was sent to the County Jail for seven days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The Albert Life Assurance Company puts forward, in its notice to the public, that "one "of the distinguishing features of the Company "has always been its prompt settlement of "claims." Please allow me a little space to show how strictly the Company adhere to this statement of theirs! I insured in this Company on the participating scale fifteen years ago, and have up to the present moment participated only once in the profits! Another bonus has been due since the 31st December 1867, but when will it be declared, nobody seems to be in a position to state. Liquidators and evil-doers have received their due reward through your impartial columns—cannot you now, by way of change, take up the subject of the "Albert Life Assurance Company" and bring them to a sense of duty which requires them, according to their own advertisements, *promptly to settle all claims against them?* When the result of the bonus is made known, I shall be glad to let the public know the amount that has fallen to my share out of the "new business progressing at the rate of £40,000 per annum in premiums."

2nd March. A POLICY-HOLDER.

JUSTICE FOR THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

(*The Friend of India.*)

The London shareholders of the Bank of Bombay have prepared a memorial to the Secretary of State in Council. After a most able and temperate statement of their case, they pray that the amount of all moneys which they show to have been lent by the directors in contravention of the terms of the Act as well as of their duty as trustees, be replaced by the Government of Bombay, "leaving that Government to take such steps in regard to its own and the commercial directors concerned as it may deem the circumstances of the case to require." The document, no less than the minutes of the Government of India which we published some time ago, must cause bitter reflections on Sir Bartle Frere and considerable apprehension to the official and commercial directors who are living at home at ease on the fruits of 1864-65. Nothing could exceed the misery and the ruin caused by the deliberate squandering of the Bank's capital of upwards of two millions sterling. The fall of the Agra Bank excited a terrible sensation at the time, but some atonement has been made for the sorrow it caused. The crash of the Bank of Bombay has not only "brought within its vortex classes the most helpless, and who have been at all times held most deserving of the State's support and protection," but it has involved the honour of a local Government and has swept away from first to last nearly half a million of public money. The shareholders are entitled to the warmest sympathy and to the fullest redress.

But the question is, from whom is this redress to be sought, or at least from whom in the first instance? It is natural that shareholders not on the spot and trusting the local Government, as they had a right to trust it, should appeal to the Council of which Sir Bartle Frere is now a member. They have stated their facts and arguments with great power, but with not more cogency than the members of the Government of India have shown in discussing the question. And the decision of the latter is, that it is the directors of 1864-65 individually, not the Government, who are the guilty parties—so guilty that the criminal law alone can exact due reparation and retribution. The London memorialists, after establishing a moral claim on the Government of Bombay, attempt to prove a legal obligation. They certainly make out the premiss with which they start, they "establish such a case as would undoubtedly render the governing body of a Bank liable to the shareholders in a Court of Equity in England," But they seem to us to fail altogether *legally* to justify the conclusion, that Government should not seek to take advantage of any technical obstacles that may lie in the way of the shareholders enforcing their rights, but honourably accept the responsibilities of the position into which its officers have brought it, and as honourably discharge the liabilities which those responsibilities impose upon it." All that they legally establish against Government is that, as a shareholder and to the extent of the eighteenth part of the capital which it subscribed, it must suffer along with its fellow-shareholders, and ought to unite with them in prosecuting the men who have caused the ruin not without sharing the spoil. This much the Government of India is bound to unite with other shareholders in doing, in the name of the general public, whose interests Sir Bartle Frere's government was allowed to betray. The Government of India is the more bound to do this, that the Governor General gave his assent to the charter, containing the blot—"or other public companies in India"—which rendered the demoralization and ruin of 1864-65 possible. At least two members of the Government have declared that the directors ought to be criminally prosecuted; the tendency of all the minutes was in that direction. We call upon the Government of India, as representing the public shareholder, to act on the advice which binds itself more than ordinary shareholders to the extent of the larger stake which it had in the concern. This we take to be the strictly legal aspect of the case.

If Government and its fellow-shareholders obtain a conviction against the solvent directors, then the whole amount of the gains and property of the latter will be available to retrieve the loss. That may be little, but it is something, and the stern demands of morality would be met. Only then, it seems to us, and with the more effect from the facts judicially established, would the time come to make a moral claim, to establish an equitable obligation, on Government. It would then be a question whether some restitution should not be made, though not has a matter of right, in order to supplement the amount recovered from the directors.

TWO THOUSAND A YEAR.

(*The Daily Telegraph.*)

The columns of our contemporary the *Times* contained the other day one of the oddest advertisements which it was ever our lot to meet. "A lady rather past middle age, and of quiet habits," announced that she wished to find a "home for herself and her servant" with a family of position residing in the country. She required such accommodation as might reasonably be expected for two thousand pounds a year. Her references, she added, would be found to be perfectly satisfactory. She stipulated that the residence should be in one of the English counties; not in Wales, or in the Isle of Wight. The residence was to be a decidedly "established one," not one arranged for her; and, as "no town, suburb, village, watering-place, clergyman's or professional gentleman's establishment would suit her, such proprietors were respectfully requested not to apply." Where does the lady wish to live? "On the side of hill, by the slope of Helvellyn, under the shade of a young birch-tree?" Or would the Peak in Derbyshire, or the valley of the White Horse, or the middle of Salisbury Plain suit her? Ashby-della-Zouch is a charming spot, of which the situation is truly rural. There are many "families of position" residing in Upton Park, near Slough; or would she prefer the Forest of Dean, or the Weald of Kent, or the Trent valley? Does she taboo the Isle of Man as well as that of Wight? For two thousand a year we have no doubt that more than one "family of position" would make her free of the House of Keys, give her *fetes champetres* on the Tynwald Hill, and keep a bevy of Manx cats without tails for her delectation. We have no doubt she will receive bushels of letters from every one of the localities we have named—ay, and from the Land's End, and from Berwick-upon-Tweed. Jown o' Groat's is tacitly excluded; for, although the lady does not specifically "bar" Scotland, she makes no mention of that "pawky" country. How many canny mouths must be wattering to think of the offer of tow thousand a year restricted, alas! to "families of position in the English counties"! What oceans of brose, what piles of Finnan haddies, what haggises, what mutchkins of Glenlivat would not Scotland be proud to pour into the lap of this very liberal boarder and lodger! But what kind of accommodation does the lady want? To judge from her contemptuous request to clergymen not to apply, she is evidently not of a theological turn. She cares nothing about the still unconverted Feejee, or the but half regenerate Abyssinian Shoho, who, it may not be generally known, is in a sad state of laxity with regard to the Thirty-nine Articles. She declines likewise to have anything to do with "professional gentlemen." This will be a sad blow to lawyers with "houses larger than they require," and especially to mad doctors. She insists on a residence with a "family of position." Will the right honourable the Lord No Zoo admit her to his family circle for two thousand a year? What kind of board and lodging does she require? How many meals does she eat a day? Is she fond of hot roast goose and Tomahawk punch for breakfast? Does she take turtle-soup for lunch? Is she fond of having baked swan at dinner, peacocks' tongues, or nightingales' eyes? Would hashed venison or pickled salmon tempt her at supper? Does she like a *pate de foie gras* and a cold woodcock with a bottle of Cura Cao placed on her table, *en cas de nuit*, when she retires to rest? Such a bill of fare might with case be found her for two thousand a year. Is she musical? A German band might be engaged by the week to entertain her with selections, from "La Belle Helene" or "Faust." Is she eccentric? The Family of position might engage a permanent Punch, a party of Ethiopian serenaders, a conjurer or two, the man at the corner of Suffolk-street who ties himself up with ropes in the Davenport manner, and the proprietor of the Happy Family. There should be no stint to the indulgence of the whims and oddities of a lady who is prepared to pay two thousand pounds a year for her board and lodging.

We wonder is this advertisement a hoax—a cunning experiment on the rapacity and greed of the class of persons who usually do answer such published offers. Yet it is as likely as not to be perfectly genuine. The lowermost depths of human vanity and eccentricity have still to be sounded. In the estimation of the "lady rather past middle age" the bait of forty pounds a week for the maintenance of herself and a single domestic may suffice to procure her admission into that for which she has been sighing her whole life long—"Society." She may yet sit at table with folks who have "handles to their names." She may yet rub skirts with countesses. On the other hand, there are many wealthy people in this world who, by a variety of circumstances, and through no fault of their own, are absolutely and entirely alone, and who would be glad to pay any price for a pleasant home and cheerful companionship. At any rate, we should prefer not to be the Post-office letter-carrier who distributes letters in that particular part of the E. C. district in which is situated Ave Maria-lane. For the next three or four days his life will be rather a burden to him than otherwise. He had better bring "Mrs. C.'s" letters in a wheelbarrow; for no bag will be big enough to hold the answers to her remarkable advertisement.

DR. CUMMING ON THE "SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

(*The Daily Telegraph.*)

On January 30th Dr. Cumming gave a lecture before a large congregation in the Scotch Kirk, Philpot-street, Commercial-road East, on the "Signs of the Times." After reading the 21st chapter of St. Luke, on wars and rumours of wars, earthquakes, famine, and pestilence, as foreshadowing the destruction of the world, Dr. Cumming took as his present text the words, "As he sat upon the Mount of Olives his disciples came to him privately, saying, Tell us, when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of they coming, and of the end of the world?" (Matthew xxiv, 3rd verse). Having quoted these words as a reply to those Christians and others who advise the letting of futurity alone, and the minding the business of the day, he went on to say many people fancy this world is to be annihilated. He did not believe in such a thing at all. There is no such thing. Everything changes. There are changes of structure, but nothing is annihilated. He did not believe this world is to have an end. Nothing that God made will have an end. He looks for a day when the earth shall put on heavenly robes, when a priestly hand shall wave over it, and the whole earth, restored and reblessed, shall be an orb so glorious as it swings in the universe that sister stars and planets will send deputations to see it, and to see where the Lord lay in a manger. If this be the case, can we find out any lessons of its approach? He observed that the prophecy of Noah of the approch of the flood, the visitations in Egypt, the passage of the destroying angel were all foretold and disregarded, and he pointed out that nature herself predicts the approach of day and night and the return of the seasons, and man by means of the barometer and other instruments, predicts changes in the weather. What are all these but indications that God will give a sign significant of things to come on the earth. The Bible, he reminded them, was written as much for the nineteenth century as for the third or fourth. He then pointed out that within the past twelve months most startling events have occurred east, west, north, and south, at home and abroad, in the world. Let us see if our Saviour's signs have been translated in the experience of the 19th century. The first laid down is the wars of nation rising against nation, people against people. Then we are told, in Revelations, that in the seventh and last sign three unclean spirits will go out to the kings of the earth to gather them together for a war, compared with which all other wars will be but as those of pigmies. Is such a war beginning? Since the year 1848 there has been the Russian war, the Indian mutiny, the Italian war, and the Prussian war. A great Protestant Power, in seven successive battles, struck down the Austrian, the last crutch of the Pope and Papacy, and now there is no one whom the Pope can call his supporter except one in whom he himself has no great faith, either as to his honesty, his principles, or his loyalty. What do politicians say? Lord Cavendish, writing to a newspaper, says: "I have seen such tremendous preparations for war on the part of cabinets or courts that there must be very soon a war that shall shake the whole earth, or nations must give up the enormous preparations they are making every year." In what is genius engaged but in making the best machine for destruction, or trying to discover whether iron, oak, or teak will best prevent shot entering their vessels? France has a million of men ready to march; Italy professes to have 125,000 prepared for battle. Wherever you look you find nations getting ready for war. Look at our docks and harbours, our volunteers, and at all the efforts made in this country. Then look to the whole world at this moment, and does it not seem, in connection with wars that have just closed, that we are on the eve of some tremendous conflict, some great battle of giants, some collision, the destructive and desolating effects of which must be unprecedented in the past and unparalleled by any idea we can form in our minds at present? That is one sign. But you may say that does not fulfil all the signs. You may say that three unclean spirits, like frogs, are to deceive the kings of the earth. Now, how is it that the wars are not the wars of the French people not of the Prussians, who would rather stay at home, not of the Russians, not of the Germans, not of the Austrians. It is not the peoples, it is the kings of Europe—the ruling powers. That "like frogs" seems a strong expression. Well, Bishop Villiers, the Bishop of Ripon, and a great many of the best commentators, have noticed that though the present arms of France are an imperial bee, and those of the Bourbons a lily, the old arms of France are three frogs. On the banners of Charlemagne and Clovis are three frogs. From all these signs it seems probable that the originating centre of future action will be France. Who is master of the situation in Europe? At whose word do nations tremble or nations rejoice? Who is it that has it in his power to send a word on the wind that shall echo in crashes and reverberations of ruin? It is that marvellous man the Emperor of the French. Another sign is earthquakes. You will remember those last year in the Mediterranean, at Mitylene, at Tortola, and in the Virgin Isles. You would notice that the sea rose in one roll of wave from 30 to 60 feet above the level of the ocean, carrying on its surface anchors as if they were bits of cork, and crashing the noblest iron ships to splinters. The Greek word for which we have put "earthquake" means a shaking. Look back two years. Has not the whole commercial world been convulsed? Persons who went to bed thinking themselves worth thousands awoke beggars. On Black Friday I remember a merchant came to my vestry, near the two great houses of Covent-garden and Drury-lane, from whence actors came between the scenes to my evening services—a merchant came in saying he never believed my prophecies until then. It began with the Gurneys and the great houses, and now there is the reaction in the distress at the East-end, for which you are not to blame. Then look at the political world, how has that been convulsed? Lord Shaftesbury looked upon the proceedings of last session as the dawn of a revolution. Lord Derby called them a leap in the dark. We see that, whether for good or evil, the great governing classes, who have governed the nation so long, are more or less to be superseded, and man, represented without class distinction, is to be the ruling power in this realm for good or for evil. If we go into the Church, is that calm? We have the Church of England shaken, almost shattered to its very foundations. You have men preaching in it, in spite of its doctrines, that which Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer consented to be burned rather than preach. You have former gewgaws, gaudy millinery, aping what it never can imitate—a splendid but hollow ritual. Look next at the famines. Notice the famines in Prussia, at Bethnal-green, and in almost every nation of the earth. In France there is a cry for bread; and the statesmen of France dread that more than any other, because it has always foretold a great social change. There has been pestilence on the Continent. The Italians, under purely Papal teaching, killed chemists and doctors, believing they brought the cholera. Here we had cattle dying by thousands, and by a strange process, the medical men killed the cattle in order to prevent the disease. Another sign is to be the drying up of the Euphrates. That is what is said in the newspapers to be the death of the Sick Man. The Emperor of the French looks for one slipper, and the Emperor of Russia for the other. Who is to have Palestine? The Sultan is allowed to keep it, just as you allow an old female to stay in a house to let, in order to light a fire and keep it in order. We find at this moment more deaths taking place in Constantinople than births. We find old Turks leaving for Asia. We find in Turkey in Europe 9,000,000 professed Christians, and only 3,000,000 Turks. Finally, we find the Turks are losing the character which made them distinct among the nations of the earth. In Turkey, as you know, every female has to go with her face covered up. Twice I had the honour of meeting the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt, and other Mahommedans, in a saloon at the West-end of London. I saw Mahommedans walking among ladies in evening dress without appearing at all strange, but looking as if they had been accustomed to it all their lives. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, speaking to the Sultan, said, "I hope, when your Majesty returns to the East, you will protect the Christians." "Yes," he said, "when I go back to Constantinople I will protect Christianity as well as the Christians." (Applause.) It is just showing the truth of the words of Lamartine—"Turkey begins to die for want of Turks." These, then, are proofs that the great river Euphrates is being dried up. The result will be that, instead of hearing from the mosque of St. Sophia the cry, "Great is God, and Mahometis his prophet," we shall hear the Te Deum, and Palestine will be free. What is the national cry?—"Ireland for the Irish," "Italy for the Italians," "Poland for the Poles;" and the national cry will be "Judea for the Jews." The prophecy is that they shall be restored unconverted and unbelieving. There will be a great war about that; because the nation who takes Palestine takes the key to the whole of Asia. If this country misses it, and France has it, it will stop our Eastern possessions. The next thing to expect is some stir among the Jews. At this moment there are more Jews in Jerusalem than there have been for 1,800 years. These Jews are taking farms, and there is greater interest in Jerusalem than there ever was before. I have asked a Jewess, occupying a high position, "Do you expect the Messiah soon?" She said, "Our people are expecting him, and if he does not come soon, we shall give up hope." There are Jewish members of Parliament, Jewish doctors of divinity, and Jewish ministers in the Church of England. All this looks as if God were remembering Zion, and as if we were upon the eve of a restoration—a restoration which shall not be until the Euphrates is dried up, and the Crescent has faded to appear never more. Another sign is the division of Europe. It is a remarkable thing that an able and impartial newspaper correspondent writes home saying, "It seems to me most probable that the whole of Europe will be divided in a short time into three grand divisions: the first, Russia, with all the Sclave population aggregated to her; Germany, with all the Teutonic race; and France, with the Italian, Spanish, and Latin races aggregated to her." Now it is singular that the Apocrypha should predict this, and that a secular correspondent should take the same view. Another sign, said Dr. Cumming, in concluding, is the consumption of the Papacy. He observed that the Pope's kingdom is now no bigger than Stepney and Bethnal-green, and that would have gone but for interference of the Emperor of the French. Romanism was decreasing everywhere, except he was sorry to say, in England, where he believes the great contest between Christ and Antichrist will be fought. Roman Catholics had got whatever they asked of Parliament. He hoped they would not do so in the next Parliament. (Applause.) If ever there was a day when we should read Fox's "Book of Martyrs" it is now and if ever there was a day in which Romanism should be accursed it is the day in which we live.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN TURKEY.

(*From the Special Correspondent of the Times.*)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 18.

The Ministerial crisis is over for good. After many messages to and fro, and after all sorts of officious intervention in one or the other direction which led to nothing, the Sultan himself took the matter in hand at last, by writing a letter to Fuad, saying that having heard the rumours he thought it his duty as a Sovereign to ascertain their truth or falsehood, and now having found that he had been led into error he thought it equally his duty to tell his Minister so, and to give him back his full confidence. After this manly declaration on the part of his Sovereign it would have been over-susceptibility to demand further satisfaction, as in such cases of insinuations and accusations it is always difficult to bring home the charge to any one in particular.

This conclusion of the crisis, in connexion with the crisis itself, is characteristic as giving a fair picture of the state of things in Turkey. If you look at the intrigues by which the crisis was brought about, the things might have occurred a century or two ago. The scene of action, the Palace, is the same as it was then; indeed, it could only have happened there. The means and agents employed are the same, only the *denouement* might have been rather more serious; probably the accused Minister would have been punished first, and the truth possibly found out afterwards. It is not very likely that the Minister would have dared to hold out and insist on a reparation, and certainly the Sultan of the time would not have had the manliness or condescension to acknowledge that he had been led into error.

You see, as it were, a new spirit breaking through old forms, and you see traces of this everywhere. Hence those diametrically opposite opinions which are formed on the question, is Turkey advancing or not? Is there any hope that she will ever be capable of filling the position among the States of Europe which the treaty of 1856 has assigned to her? The traveller who passes but six weeks in Turkey will probably go away with a decided opinion one way or another. Should he remain six months he will begin to have considerable doubts, and the longer he remains the more difficult will he find it to decide whether he can venture on any opinion at all. He will take up some old book, say the *Memoirs of Baron de Tott*, which appeared in 1782, and were considered so fabulous at the time, that the Baron became a prototype of Baron Munchausen, and he will lay down the book with the impression that it was written yesterday, so true is every word to-day, and so applicable to the present state of things. His description of the helplessness of the Turkish fleet, which led to the catastrophe of Tchesme, is a counterpart of the helplessness of the Turkish fleet at the blockade of Candia; the works in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus which he had to prepare for defence would probably make the same impression on any educated officer now as they made upon the Baron some 90 years ago. Every one of the many foreign officers who have passed through the Turkish service lately would no doubt subscribe from his own experience to every word about the obstacles and difficulties which he met with in his career. There were enlightened men then as there are now, and in the mass of functionaries there is the same mixture of pretention and ignorance, over confidence at one moment and pusillanimity at the next.

Yet if you lay down some such old book, and look a little about you, if you pass in review your Turkish friends and acquaintances, if you remember that you have passed from one end of Turkey to the other more safely than in many countries which have far greater pretension to civilization and look down upon Turkey, or if you study the commercial returns of the last 30 years, if you compare the position of the Christian populations as it is now with what it was within your own memory, you will be driven to the conclusion that while in many respects things have remained very much as they have been, in others there has been an unmistakable advance, which is gradually changing the face and character of the country.

It is this contradiction which you meet at every step, and which creates such confusion in the judgment about Turkey. We are in face of a process of transformation—an old world giving way by degrees and yielding to the force of events and to the pressure of circumstances. It is and must be a hard struggle, this modelling of a State based on a military aristocracy into the modern State. What makes this transformation, through which most European States have had to pass, so difficult in Turkey is not so much resistance as *vis inertiae*. Elsewhere if not the initiative, at any rate some cooperation—nay, pressure, came from below, from those who were to profit by the change. In Turkey there is no response from below. However sincere and energetic the initiative may be from above, it breaks its force on the *vis inertiae* which it encounters, and can rarely reach far enough to do good. The effort looks like a colossal attempt to irrigate and fertilize the whole country, up hill and down dale, from one central reservoir and by one engine. The water may reach the main arteries, but collects in stagnant pools or loses itself in the sand before it reaches the really fertilizing channels.

That the Mussulman population should be indifferent, if not hostile to efforts which tend to deprive it more and more of its old supremacy, seems natural enough, but that the Christian populations should display a similar spirit, even to a greater degree, is more remarkable, and makes the problem ten times more difficult. It was all very well to say let the ruling and the subject races be equal in future, but for the practice of this equality it was not only necessary to reconcile the ruling race to this loss of supremacy, but likewise to raise the subject race to the sentiment of its new position, and to teach it how to use it. If the Hatti-Humayoun has remained in many respects a dead letter—and who will deny it?—the fault lies much more with the Christians themselves than with the Turks.

It was, of course, not to be expected that the effects of four centuries of servitude should disappear all at once, and that by a wonder the subject race should come out brilliantly with qualities which are only rarely found in the ruling race, but it might have been hoped that there would be some effort at least on the part of the Christians to hold their own or even get the better in the race.

Twelve years have passed since the Christians have been admitted to some share in the government, but there is scarcely a trace of this participation having produced any good. Greeks, Armenians, &c., have become Pashas. They have become members of various Councils, they have had a share in the administration of the provinces, yet one can say, without fear of contradiction, that there has not been a single instance of any one of them having in any way distinguished himself. The participation allowed them in affairs may be small, there may be great practical difficulties in carrying a vote against a Mussulman majority in the Councils; but still there was an opportunity, and a brilliant one too, for any one possessing honesty, moral courage or capacity, but there has been no one to avail himself of this opportunity. Go from Province to Province, go from Council to Council, and look at the Christian members; either they will have made use of their position to secure their share in the plunder, or they will play the part of sleeping, at any rate silent and obsequious partners. Whenever there is a want of some Christian for a higher and more responsible position, as, for instance, in the case of the new governors of Candia, there is the greatest difficulty in finding any one fit for the position, or to be trusted. Each Embassy will probably have one or another who is supposed to be the only man fit for almost every place; but go to the other Embassy next door and ask its opinion of this phœnix, and you will hear quite a different tale. A great deal has been said about provincial independence and self-government in the provinces of European Turkey, where the majority is Christian; but how is it to be established when the very elements for such a state of things are wanting? Hear the tales of the people about the manner in which the Kodja Bashis, or elders, manages the villages, and you will hesitate to give the system of local government a wider extension.

Far be it from me to enumerate all this as an accusation against the Christians. I merely record incontrovertible facts which may help to explain why many things are not as they ought to be in Turkey. Had there been any response on the part of the Christian poplations, half the problem would have been solved by this time; as there has not been, nothing remains but the leavening and animating all this inert mass from the centre. Bad as the capital and great as the shortcomings of the central Government may be, the influence of public opinion at home and abroad is more and more brought to bear upon it which cannot but reform its ways in time. Already one step has been made; people are beginning to be ashamed of doing wrong; they think it no longer a matter of course that a Governor should fill his pockets in the shortest possible time; that office should be only another name for robbery, the pay only an insignificant accessory, and the "pickings" the thing really worth having.

It will take time, much time, to clear the Augæan Stable; but the broom has passed here and there, and, what is essential, the broom is much talked of and is getting into fashion.

The question is, will there be time for this work, which must be slow? According to the revived notion the Eastern question is connected in most minds with a sort of general crash, which is to come one day and turn everything topsy-turvy. The more you study Turkey, the more it reminds you of one of those quaint picturesque wooden houses of Constantinople and of the Bosphorus, with all sorts of nooks and corners, pavilions, kiosks and gables, which are held together no one knows how, but which possess an elasticity really astonishing. One wing is going to ruin, another is being repaired; they defy the perpendicular in the most insulting manner, and yet they stand. They were built on account of the earthquakes by which Stamboul was once so much infested, and they answer the purpose, for earthquakes may shake them, ruin one part, perhaps, but could scarcely destroy the whole house.

And so it is with this Empire, and so it has been with it for more than a century. Provinces have been lost since that time, others have been transformed. There may be more losses or further transformations, by which the whole will receive a shape somewhat different, perhaps, from the present! but the process will be a slow one; there are a number of antagonistic forces face to face, of the vitality of which no one can judge, but which must be left to themselves to establish an equilibrium, which alone can afford a solution of the Eastern question.

A YANKEE'S EULOGIUM ON THE PRESIDENT.

(*From the Special Correspondent of the Spectator.*)

New York, December 3, 1867.

Two great questions now command the attention of the people of the United States, who talk and really think very little of any other subject. These are, on the one hand, the financial policy of the Government and the business prospects of the country; and on the other, the selection of candidates for the next Presidency, and the formation of the platform upon which they and their leading supporters will take their stand before the people. However and whenever the former may be settled, the latter must agitate us profoundly for six months and more. And yet if President Johnson had a little more craft and a little less of dogged fidelity to his convictions, this latter question would be already determined, and he would be the candidate sure of election upon a platform framed from the able Messages which have set forth his policy. For it is manifest now that in the struggle which has been going on for two years between the President and Congress, the one is prevailing over the many: and that Andrew Johnson, who has not even a party at his back, is to be victorious over a political force whose apparent strength has never been surpassed; which comprised three-fourths of one branch, and more than two-thirds of the other branch of an independent legislative body, elected by a party which had just carried the country successfully through a great war, and notably unanimous and enthusiastic. The President was not impeached (I write now in the past tense), not because of the autumn elections, but simply because, whatever his errors or his faults, he had been guilty of no act that had even the seeming of high crime or misdemeanour, except in the eyes of a few unscrupulous politicians and fiery zealots. He knew this; and understanding the people and the men in Congress, he did not flinch or waver; and while they, with multitudinous and potential voices, threatened him with deposition and disgrace if he did not serve their will, he not only denied and defied, almost bullied them; he did worse, he lectured them. He undertook to give them a little elementary instruction in the principles of constitutional government, to teach them their duty, and to make them know their place. Never was a body of men so put to school since Elizabeth Tudor was school-ma'am. If Congress were as omnipotent as Parliament, and if the people of this country were accustomed to follow political leaders, this course could have had only a disastrous end for Mr. Johnson. And, perhaps, it is not surprising that even the clearest-headed and best informed British journalists should have been able to foresee only such an end for him, especially after his last Message,—that they should have expected of Congress that thereafter its tone would be more confident, its decisions swifter, its action more determined, and that they should have thought that at last impeachment would surely come. But the end was that impeachment was rejected by a two-thirds vote of the House, that Congress is demoralized, and that the Republican party is disintegrating before this stubborn man. Wendell Phillips, the great apostle of Radicalism, has proclaimed through the length and breadth of the land, "The surrender of Congress." Wendell Phillips is only an agitator; never was there a more splendid example of the *vox et preterea nihil*; but he has sometimes spoken to the purpose, and never more so than on this occasion: Congress has surrendered.

That this was to be the end of the contest was plain enough from the beginning to any observer who understood the conditions of the parties and the meaning of the struggle, and who was neither a hot partizan nor a one eyed fanatic;—that is, it was manifest, if the President stood firm. But unless to those who knew Mr. Johnson very much better than I do (not knowing him at all, and never having even seen him), it was by no means certain that he would stand firm; the force brought against him was so tremendous, its purpose so fell, its demonstrations so violent. Abraham Lincoln would have gone down before it like a rush before a thunder-gust. With all his wisdom, and his goodness, and his seeming simplicity, he was a crafty manager of men, and appeared to lead the people by sagaciously discovering whither they would go, and whether their road was practicable. Then he stepped out, but not before. The reasons why victory was sure to Mr. Johnson, if he would but hold out, are these; and they are as significant now as they were heretofore. The Republican party elected Mr. Lincoln; but it was not the Republican party that carried through the war, some of the most prominent leaders, civil and military, and hundreds of thousands of the hearty supporters of which were straight-out Democrats, and dyed in the wool. These, however, were cut loose and cast off by the Democratic party, which tolerates no deviation from party lines towards patriotism. It was, both in fact and in name, a Union party that carried the war through to its successful issue. But naturally the majority of the men sent to Congress during the war were Republicans, or at least men who were ready to follow the leaders of the party which seemed then triumphant and in possession of political power for a generation. Had there been no Constitution, no negro, and no Andrew Johnson, or had there been a little statesmanship in Congress, the Republican party would surely have controlled the affairs of the country for the next twenty-five or thirty years. But the three former were, and the latter was not. And the Republicans, it should be remembered, were never a majority even in the loyal States. Moreover, this minority party was not an old party of well established organization, or even a homogeneous party. It was somewhat hastily got together for a specific purpose, the restriction of the slave power in our Government; and a large proportion of its numbers, as well as many of its ablest and most active leaders, were Democrats, called Free Soil Democrats, who joined it in express terms *pro hac vice*. These men were firm believers in State Rights, but not in State Sovereignty (for between the two there is a clear and vital distinction); they were Free Traders; they were opposed to all Governmental interference with individual liberty, whether with good purpose or bad, except to ensure liberty; they favoured direct taxation and a specie currency; upon which great cardinal points they adhered to the tenets of the old Democratic party. They formed one-fourth, or perhaps one-third, of the Republican party, the majority of which strongly favoured what was called a national or American system, to the disregard of State Rights (except when they found them as useful), a protective tariff, a developing and philanthropic system of government, internal improvements at the cost of the State, indirect taxation and free banking. The former, as regards the constitution, were for strict construction, and limiting Congress and the President rigidly by the express grant of power in that instrument; the latter were for a liberal, their opponents said a loose, construction of it in all these respects. Now, when the war was over and the existence of the Government secured, and when slavery was abolished by the passage of the Constitutional Amendment to that effect, these members of the Republican party, and not only these, but many others, said that the party should by the very terms of its organization come to an end, the reason of its being having ceased to exist. But working associations of even twelve years are not to be dissolved at a word, especially when four of those years have been years of fiery trial; and so the Union party would have held together for a while in any case; but there was yet another power by which it was held together, the dread of the old, regular Democratic party, lest it should come to life again, and again control the Government. But this power was not one either of attraction or cohesion, it was applied to the Union party from the outside, like the hoops upon a barrel. Now, the action of the leading Republicans for the last two years has been such as to weaken this bond of union by diminishing the fear of the old Democratic party, and even by compelling great numbers of people who would otherwise gladly see it buried out of sight, to look to it as the protector and preserver of the rights of the States, as the hope of Free Trade, and a sound financial system, and generally, as the champion of that kind of government which, in their eyes, is best because it governs least. The Republican leaders, believing, of course, as all party leaders believe, that the prevalence of their party, and continuation of their leadership, was the great need of the country, greater than any mere respect for the restrains of constitutional government, made the perpetuation of their party and its continuance in power the one great object, not only of their party action but of their legislation. To obtain the votes of the Southern negroes, without which they have confessed, and even most impressively declared to their followers, that the Republican party cannot live, they did not hesitate to disregard the great constitutional right of every State to absolute control upon the subject of citizenship within its own boundaries. To check the man Andrew Johnson in moves that they suspected him of intending against them they undertook to curtail power of appointment and dismissal conferred by the Constitution upon the President of the United States, and which has been exercised by that officer from the foundation of the Government. In brief, to attain their end they have made laws (which of course must be of general application) for special cases. In a certain sense they were wise in so doing; for they could have accomplished their purpose in no other way; but in the larger sense and not the wider view they were foolish; because there is nothing more repulsive to the people of this country than this making laws for special cases, or even for the attainment of particular objects. A typical instance of this short-sighted legislation, by which the majority in the House has been month by month diminishing its points of sympathetic contact with all except the hot partizans of the Republican party, is the Bill which, although it is in general terms of course, is plainly meant for Fitz John Porter's case. This gentleman, a regular army officer, and a general during the war, was cashiered after trial by court-martial, his sentence being approved by President Lincoln. It is claimed by his friends that he was unjustly condemned, and they make out what is admitted on all hands to be a very strong case, upon which application is made to the President for an examination by a military commission, and, upon its recommendation, a reinstatement of the cashiered officer. But Porter is a Conservative and a friend and admirer of General M'Clellan; and, therefore, a bill is brought in and passed by a vote of 116 to 34, declaring that no officer of the army cashiered by sentence of court-martial, properly approved, shall ever be restored to his office except by reappointment, which, made by the President, must be confirmed by the Senate. They do not care a rush what wrong such a law might inflict hereafter upon innocent men; they do not see that in the course of a few years the whirligig of time might bring round revenge upon them at the hands of another President who would not reappoint, or another Senate that would not confirm "the right sort of man;" all they seek is to attain their present object of preventing President Johnson from restoring "a M'Clellan man," to the great exultation and heartening up of the Democrats. But will not the people, at least all those who formed the great Union party that carried through the dreadful war so unflinchingly, consent to a little twisting of the Constitution, a little special legislation to confer political power upon the freed negro, and enable him to control the legislation and the Presidential vote of the Southern States? What! twist the Constitution for the negro, when even Kansas, "bleeding Kansas, refused, by I forget how large a majority, to admit her few negroes to the ballot-box! Will it be said that this refusal to do a little violence to the Constitution leaves us the sorrows and the burdens of the war without that for which the war was fought? President Johnson's last Message called attention to a resolution of both Houses of Congerss, which declared that the sole object of the war was the preservation of the Union and the maintaining of the supremacy of the laws; but there was another measure taken by Congress much more significant, which seems to have been forgotten on both sides of the water. In February 1861, after seven of the Slave States had passed ordinances of secession, the following amendment to the Constitution was passed by a two-thirds vote in each House:—"*No amendment shall be made* to this Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labour or service by the laws of said State."

Not only was this perpetual guarantee to Slavery against a Constitutional Amendment in which even the majority of the Slave States themselves should concur given by Congress, but a few days after, in his inaugural address, President Lincoln, the Republican President, the Anti-Slavery orator, the wise and good, said, "Holding such a provision now to be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and *irrevocable*." Was, then, the war only for empire? No; for this security (although it would have been confirmed by all the States, and Republican Ohio did lead the way) was refused by the seconding States; they would have slavery in the territories, or separation. By granting that war could have been avoided and empire secured. But on that issue battle was joined, and slavery not only kept out of the Territories, but rooted out of the land. But have the people of the United States learned nothing by the war? Much; but with all their learning it will be found in the end that have not learned to set at naught constitutional government for any purpose, least of all, shall I say, to give political power and consequent social standing to the negro. That may come; but I do not yet see the time of its coming.

The consequence of all this is political chaos over which darkness broods. To predict who will be the candidates for the next Presidency would be rash indeed, almost mere guess-work. It is not yet by any means certain that General Grant will be the Republican candidate. The unwillingness to accept him on the part of the advanced Republicans is very great; it has not at all diminished: he is by no means desirous of the position, to accept which indeed would be a sacrifice on the part of the General-in-Chief, for life, of the Army of the United States; and the movement in favour of Chief Justice Chase is very strong. But the Republican candidate may be another and a yet unmentioned man. The moderate Republicans would like to elect Charles Francis Adams. But he has neither won battles nor made greenbacks; and he is too much a gentleman and a scholar for popularity in this country. The Democrats are yet groping utterly in the dark, and hoping that the Radicals will take as much rope as they can get. What the platform of either party will be is almost beyond conjecture. Over that of the Republican there will be a very free fight. Meantime, President Johnson stands guard, as he swore to do over the Constitution.

A Yankee.

[* * We print this letter out of deference to an old and able Correspondent, who once took a saner view of American politics. But we warn our readers that all the facts seem to us against the probability of his vaticinations, and that nearly all sound political principles seem to us outraged by his opinions.—Ed. *Spectator*.]

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CARDINAL CULLEN ON THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

(The Times, Jan. 30.)

CARDINAL CULLEN upon the condition of Ireland is a curious and important instance for the question of human testimony. There are persons who say what answers their purpose, but nobody would suggest that his Eminence is a man of this sort, or that he does not thoroughly believe the truth of what he says. But, then, what he says is contrary to the facts of the case as evident to our senses, as apparent on authentic returns, and as testified by numberless witnesses actually conversant with the matters in question. Of course, we cannot suppose that the Cardinal is playing with language, or not using words and expressions in their natural significance. The passage we are about to quote from his Pastoral on the approaching Festival of St. Bridgid formed the subject of some remarks in our Dublin correspondence of yesterday. If it means anything at all, it means that Ireland has been reduced from happiness and plenty to misery and destitution, both reaching their worst at this present time; that the change is still downward; that in a certain exceptional and calamitous way the towns are filled with half-starved people, ill clothed, unshod, and generally unprepared to encounter the snows and frosts of a climate which the narrator leaves it to be imagined may be one of peculiar inclemency. More squalor of this sort, the description proceeds, is to be seen in Dublin alone than in all the great cities of France, Austria, or Spain. It is not clear whether the Cardinal means to compare the poverty of Dublin with that of any one great city or of all the great cities put together in any one country; but, at least, there is intended the comparison of one city with many others, and it necessarily implies that a poor man is worse off, more helpless, and more inevitably starved, naked, and squalid in Dublin than in any one of a score or two great cities. The next statement implies that emigration is a hardship peculiarly Irish, and that to brave the dangers of "the wide Atlantic" is an expedient of the same desperate character, we will suppose, as jumping out of a window to escape a conflagration. The next sentence leaves it to be supposed that 400,000 cottages have been levelled and none of a better class built during the period in question. The Cardinal adds that several towns, once busy and prosperous, are falling into decay by the operation of this general downward change, without a word upon the diversion of traffic and business by the railways and other similar causes. We quote again the very words:—

"Our poor country has been reduced to a state of the greatest misery and destitution. Our towns and cities are filled with poor men, women and children, half-starved, without shoes or stockings, or proper clothing to preserve them from the snows and frosts of winter. More squalid poverty of this kind is to be seen in Dublin alone in all the great cities of France, Austria, or Spain. The country has lost more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, who have been obliged to brave the dangers of the wide Atlantic in order to save themselves and families from starvation. About 400,000 cottages of the poor have been levelled to the ground lest they should ever again afford shelter to their former inmates. Many villages have been completely destroyed, and several towns, once busy and prosperous, are now almost abandoned and falling into ruin."

In the same impression we inserted, from an evening contemporary, "A few facts about Ireland, with which it is impossible to reconcile the natural and obvious sense of the Cardinal's Pastoral. Not to charge our colomns with too many figures, it appears from published returns that the agricultural wealth of Ireland has immensely increased during the last twenty years, and particularly during the last seven years; the value of live stock having risen from 28,000,000*l.* in 1851, to 45,440,000*l.* in 1866. As to manufactures, the export of linen, which had reached 6,292,000*l.* in 1862, was 10,327,000*l.* in 1866. The aggregate receipts from Irish railways, which were half a million in 1851, came to near a million and three-quarters in 1865, and are increasing. Wages have risen to half as much again, and even to nearly double what they were twenty years ago. As to cottages, it may be very true, as the Cardinal says, that 400,000 mud hovels have disappeared; he might even have said more; for they were the mud hovels run up to keep pace with the endless and fatal subdivision of the holdings. But the Cardinal has omitted to explain that a hundred thousand houses of the first and second class have been built during the same period, and the result is that a very much larger proportion of families are well housed, and a very much smaller proportion ill housed. Meanwhile, crime, whether tested by convictions or by committals, has been steadily diminishing; so also have pauperism and emigration—the latter from 117,000 in 1863 to 72,000 last year. If it be said that the Cardinal's very words are compatible with these facts, that is to rob the words of all significance whatever. We must remember that any word against England flies far in these days. We have to deal with persons who do not know the normal condition, the old habits, or even the physical circumstances of Ireland. There never was a time when the Irish, whether prosperous or not, were not addicted to gatherings is the streets and public places for the purpose of conversation and learning all that was going on. There never was a time when they did not avail themselves of the smallest possible pretence for going to the town. Excepting on Sundays and festivals, it never was thought necessary to dress better than usual for these gatherings and journeys. The climate itself, by precluding outdoor work a great part of the year, encourages these social customs, but they are kept up in fine weather as well as in foul, and on any summer's day the tourist visiting an Irish city port, or town will see numerous groups engaged in cheerful and curious gossip. But the climate is not such as a foreigner would naturally conclude from the Cardinal's allusion to snow and frost. In the greater part of Ireland, and in the peculiarly Irish part snow and frost are almost unknown. The climate is milder in winter than that of most part of the south of Europe, and very much milder than the climate of this island. The arbutus becomes a tree by the Lakes of Killarney, with branches twenty or thirty feet long. The Irish keep their health better with bare legs and feet than our own poor do with shoes, stockings, and thick coats. However, the Irish are far better clothed than they were within memory, as, indeed, may be said, of our own cottagers and their families. As to the three millions of emigrants and the dangers of the "wide Atlantic," we remember again that these words are addressed to distant people, who may not know much about the matter. It is enough to say that emigration is one of the necessities of all the British races as well as of Ireland. There are more English than Irish in America. A very large part of our better classes pass, by stress of circumstances rather than free choice, to India and the colonies. The voyage to the United States chiefly preferred by the Irish, is the shortest and the least dangerous of all the ocean voyages. At least a hundred thousand Englishmen spend, not only a few weeks once in their lives, but their whole lives, on the element regarded by the Cardinal with pious and patriotic horror as the special lot of oppressed Ireland.

As we are now considering the different lights in which the same facts may be regarded, or, rather, the diversity between facts and impressions, we will not interfere at present with the Cardinal's opinions as to the affinity between Fenianism and Freemasonry, or Tenant Right, or the supposed eagerness of the British people to seize any excuse for oppressing and persecuting Ireland. We confine ourselves to the passage we have quoted. The direct purport and natural effect of the statements contained in it are utterly at variance with the facts of the case. But those statements are made by a very distinguished and able man, in a position, to see a good deal and to receive much information, and they are made respecting matters under his own observation. Let our readers just consider the bearing of such a discrepancy upon many extraordinary statements to be found in history, or rather in the mass of writings out of which history is to be composed. Many such statements were only made generations, or even centuries after the date of the supposed facts, and in those cases there can be no scruple in sifting testimony to the utmost, as there certainly must be reason to distrust oral tradition. But other statements there are by contemporary writers, themselves witnesses, or even parties concerned. It is usual to say that such persons must have known what they saw and heard, and that they could not publish what would be immediately contradicted. The present instance, however, proves that a highly competent and respectable man can see and hear things, not with the aid of his senses, but from intuitive conviction, and give a testimony which is the reflex of inner sentiments and ideas. It is possible, we all know, for a man to visit a strange country without remembering anything but the curent of his own ideas. It is possible for the world within to exclude the world without. A possession holds its ground, and keeps the senses in subjection. A somnambulist sees and hears nothing but his own thoughts. Indeed, there are waking men who may be told a thing a hundred times and never take it in, or may even have it always in view but never distinctly realize it.

Something like this must be the condition of the man who now sees nothing in Ireland but ever-increasing misery, destitution, nakedness, houselessness, squalor, and desperation. No doubt he founds the belief on that which is stronger than all testimony—the conviction that it must be so, and that so the case requires it should be. But if testimony is to be taken into account at all, and if we are to put any faith in it the Cardinal's present testimony, in the very teeth of known facts, may suggest care in dealing even with the most respectable contemporary evidence of events long passed. At least, it proves that the strongest and most decided testimony may need corroboration.

THE NATURE AND LAW OF COMMERCIAL CRISES.

(From the Economist, Feb. 1.)

IT is the opinion of Mr. John Mills, as ably put forward by him at the December meeting of the Manchester Statistical Society, that commercial crises are essentially of mental origin, and are independent of the technical arrangements of the currency, or the changeable events of politics. As containing the deliberate opinions of an experienced banker and a cultivated man, the paper requires notice from all who study the subtle subjects of the currency and the money market, and we are not surprised that the Society, which is now so worthily presided over by Mr. William Langton, should have devoted a second meeting to a prolonged discussion of the question raised.

Mr. Mills does not appear to overlook the important effects which good or bad seasons, new discoveries, new laws, changes of the fashions, wars, political disturbances, and a hundred other fickle and accidental events may have upon the several markets, and through them the money market; but he regards these rather as disturbing causes, which diversify and often interrupt the regular periodicity of the monetary crisis. Underlying ull these accidental and superficial disturbing causes, he believes that there is a deep-seated tendency in the commercial mind to be at times elated, and at times depressed. Arguing from actual facts, he unhesitatingly adopts the notion that these periods of excitement and depression tend to recur after intervals of ten years. According to a report in a Manchester paper he said—"It was an unquestionable fact that about every ten years, there occurred a vast and sudden increase of demand in the loan market, followed by a great revulsion and temporary destruction of credit. In the present century, six, at least, of these critical periods had been distinctly marked: they occurred in the years 1815-16, 1825, 1837-9, 1847, 1857, and 1866. Attention should be drawn to the singular regularity of interval which marked these crises. The immediate or precipitating causes were diverse; everything, in fact, showed variety except this one feature of punctual periodicity. This proved that the true cause lay deeper than any legislative adjustment of currencies. This malady was not in the purse but in the mind."

Mr. Mills goes on to explain that the cycle of ten years may be divided into three distinct intervals:—

1.) The post-panic period, which is marked by a plethora of ready capital and dormancy of speculative enterprise;

(2.) The middle stage, marked by reviving enterprise and a sound state of credit; and,

(3.) The speculative period, marked by excessive enterprise, inflated credit, high range of prices, and unproductive investments, leading to collapse and the end of the cycle.

We think that any such distinction of precise periods is liable to be fallacious, by leading us to look for a regularity of progression in mercantile affairs, which will certainly never be experienced and never has been experienced. The accidental events which affect commerce are so various and important, that Mr. Mills would be unable to point out any ten years in which his post-panic period, and his sound period, and his speculative period, were not sadly defaced and thrown into confusion. But if there is one principle which should be borne in mind in criticising the state of the money market, it is that many tendencies, concurring with or opposing each other, may act at the same time. If the periodic tendency for which Mr. Mills contends be true,—and we admit that all the facts are hardly to be explained without admitting its truth,—we must still insist on not overlooking the importance of seasonal, political, and legislative causes. How else than by some extraneous cause can we explain the fact that there was no great crisis between 1825 and 1839, a period of fourteen years; and that the violence of the collapse when it did come was discounted, as it were, by the minor pressure of 1836-7. On the other hand, we must allow that even so considerable a circumstance as the Russian War in 1854-6, though it greatly damped the ardour of commercial men at the time, did not prevent the punctual recurrence of the collapse in 1857, and the opinion of Mr. Langton, manager of the Manchester and Salford Bank, concerning the crisis of 1866, is especially worthy of notice. He considered, as we gather from his reported remarks during the discussion, that the troubles of that year were premature, and were hurried on by the failure of Overends. Had not this disaster precipitated matters, credit might have subsisted for a year longer, but would then certainly have collapsed, and the anticipation by a year of the normal date of its occurrence probably mitigated the intensity of the result.

The nature of this supposed periodicity, if future experience should establish its existence, is truly mysterious. Philosophers assert, indeed, that all motion tends to become rhythmical, and to break into undulations. The gentlest breeze ripples the surface of the sea; ripples may be detected in the highest strata of clouds when wind meets wind; sound, light, heat, and all the physical forces, are but undulations on a greater or lesser scale: and the motion of all the heavenly bodies is rhythmical or periodic. We must be conscious, too, that life is but a recurrence of periods of hopefulness and depression, of energetic action and relaxation. We can seldom maintain ourselves long in the golden mean, and in an even tenour. If we are idle one day, we probably over-exert ourselves on the few next days, and then sink back into comparative exhaustion and inaction. It has often been remarked that the institution of the Sabbath is deeply founded in our human nature as requiring periodic rest. By analogy, it must be admitted that commercial life and movement could hardly fail to exhibit some kind of periodic recurrence or undulation resembling that which occurs in every other kind of life and change.

But it is, probably, hopeless to try to explain at present why the period of recurrence of commercial collapses should tend to approximate to a decennial period rather than one of three, or five, or fifteen, or any other number of years. Mr. Mills, indeed, suggests, that in the course of ten or twelve years, the *personnel* of most commercial firms and establishments must become greatly changed. Of those who have suffered from one crisis, many will have retired or died before their experience could be available in warding off a new disaster. Young men must have taken their places, hastening to be rich, and undeterred by past recollections. But this explanation is hardly sufficient; for though many young men must, of course, enter business in each decade, they cannot so soon rise into commanding positions, and those who really guide commercial affairs must be seniors, whose recollections run back over two decades. But there is such a thing as not profiting by experience, and it would seem as if no warning, no experience, and no consciousness of impending disaster could prevent individuals from joining in and fostering the infatuated speculation of a bubble period. Public feeling appears to move in an irresistible whole, and those who possess foresight and experience rather use it to gain a profit at the expense of the incautious, than to moderate their infatuation. The part of a knowing and not over-scrupulous man of business two or three years ago, was not to abstain from dealing in limited liability companies, but to back out of them before the *exposé* which was inevitable.

The moral which Mr. Mills drew from his study of the subject is, probably, sound as far as it goes—that no regulation of the currency can be expected to prevent the recurrence of panics which are founded on natural, not artificial, laws. The most that we can hope is to attain a system which least of all tends to foster speculations and to aggravate the subsequent collapse when it comes. It is a very striking fact indeed, that panics have occurred with almost equal severity under every kind of monetary *regime*: in 1815-16, with an inconvertible paper currency: in 1825, with a convertible currency and free issues; in 1836-9, with the additional institution of joint-stock issuing banks; in 1847 and 1857, under the Bank Act; and in 1866, with the free creation of every kind of banking and financial institution on the limited principle. In the history of Holland, we further find that a crisis may occur when the currency is founded on a purely metallic basis; and the United States, on the other hand, present us a most striking example of the collapses that may occur in a system of universal freedom of issue. The Bank of England is, of course, the bugbear to which many still attribute every commercial evil; but how is it that collapses of such terrible severity have occurred in a kindred nation, whose commercial system and spirit most nearly resemble our own, except that they have no ancient and central bank like the Bank of England, and no law corresponding to that which regulates our currency? How is it, again, that prior to the creation of the Bank of England, in 1683, we find a well-marked instance of a speculative mania? It is curious to reflect, too, that the Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, the first Insurance Company (the Hand-in-Hand), and others of our most important institutions, were really the creations of one of these speculative manias, that of 1694-6, the forerunner of the ever memorable bubble of 1720.

We are now experiencing a period of depression from which there is no immediate prospect of relief. The successive revelations of injudicious management and bad faith in the case of railways, are exercising an influence exceeding that even of the exposure of banking delinquencies a year or two ago. Although wages and prices are now reduced, and circumstances are in many respects favourable to real profitable investment, public opinion is set against it. Hence the abundance of ready-money capital, the small demand for it, and the consequent slack employment for artizans. But there can be no doubt, we apprehend, that the reaction under which we are now suffering is just as much excessive as was the mania for investment and speculation in 1863-6. Public opinion is very undiscriminating, and having suffered from the exposure of mortifying mistakes, and frauds, and excesses, a few years back, is now too sensitive and cautious, and censures every kind of investment in too sweeping a manner. This is the very time when every real and sound scheme should meet with encouragement from those whose nerves are not hopelessly shattered by the late disasters. Every work which can now be successfully started will, as it were, *have the flood tide in its favour*. For if there is one thing certain, it is that the present excessive depression will be succeeded within the next ten or twelve years by a recurrence of a speculative period. We are now most distinctly involved in the lamentable post-panic period as Mr. Mills would call it; and though it would be altogether absurd to try to predict when this will end, and the time of sound credit and activity come on, there is no doubt that such a time will come. And if past experience is to be trusted, and human nature has not been fundamentally altered, we may expect that the lessons strongly impressed upon men's minds at present will be forgotten, and the follies of past bubbles will be equalled, if not surpassed. Much good would result if commercial men could be got to bear in mind habitually the alternate tendency to excessive depression and speculation, which Mr. Mills has so ably described, and though he may possibly attribute too much regularity and exactness to the fluctuations in question, his view of the matter is worthy of much study.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

OTTO MULLER, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11d.	do.
,, 4	do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 10½d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 10½d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 10½d.	do.
,, demand		1s. 10½d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10½d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 10d.	do.
Circular Notes payable througout Europe.		1s. 10d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 27th February, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 *(one Million Sterling)* in 100,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 1/8	,,
3	do.	1/11 1/16	,,
2	do.	1/11	,,
1	do.	1/10 15/16	,,
On demand		1/10⅞	
On Scotland		1/10 7/8	

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to	3 months Notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per ann.
Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 28th February 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	...at 1s. 11 1/4d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	..	...at 1s. 11⅛d.	,,
3 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 1/16d.	,,
2 do.	..	...at 1s 11d.	,,
1 do.	..	...at 1s 10 15/16d.	,,
On demand	..	...at 1s. 10 7/8d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s. 10⅞d.	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		...at 1s. 10 5/16d.	,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4 do.
12 ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	......	1s. 11 1/4d.	per Rupee
,, 4 do.	......	1s. 11⅛d.	,,
,, 3 do.	......	1s. 11 1/16d.	,,
,, 2 do.	......	1s. 11d.	,,
,, 1 do.	......	1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
On demand	......	1s. 10⅞d.	,,
On Scotland do. On Ireland do. Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 13/16d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..	...	6 per cent.
6 do. ..	...	5 ,,
3 do. ..	...	4 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 28th February 1868

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	,,
3 do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	,,
2 do.	at 1s. 11d.	,,
1 do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 25th February, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.
For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE, at reasonable prices, just arrived per *Red Jacket*, fine Australian tierces of BEEF and Irish PORK and TONGUES, and 109 WATER TANKS.
NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Dubash,
British Hotel Lane.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Mocnshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, at the shop of the undersigned, Consignments of the PORTLAND and ROMAN CEMENT and CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS of sizes, and KEROSINE OIL, lately imported from London. Apply to EBRAHIM ABDOOL CURRIM, Ship Chandler, No. 7 Apollo Street.
Bombay, 26th February 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Sougnwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

MADAME FREDERIC CAUVIN, gives Lessons in French, in all its branches; and leaves the hour to the disposition of the Learner.
MADAME FREDERIC CAUVIN has received her Diploma from the French Academy.
No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay.

BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.
BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!
JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.
Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphines

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of New dyes on application.

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AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

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THE WAVERLY PEN—*Per box*, Rupee 1.

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Bombay, 31st Jan. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 12 per dozen
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
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Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

INDIA PALE ALE from Wm. Younger & Co.'s old established Brewery, Edinburgh, bottled expressly for India and in excellent condition, now ready.
Rs. 4½ per dozen quarts.
Rs. 3½ per dozen pints.
In casks of 4 Doz. qts., and 8 Doz. pts. Apply to
Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Bass's Beer in Quarts at ...	Rs.	5 8	per doz.
Pure Pale dry Sherry ...	,,	36 0	,,
Very fine old Brandy ...	,,	40 0	,,
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		quarts	*pints.*	
CLARET	Medoc...	Rs. 10	12	
	St. Julien ...	,, 12	14	
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BELL VENTZ & LUCIUS,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Brandenburg Freres.

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

			Per dozen.	
CLARET. ...	Medoc ...	Rs.	7-8	Pints,
	do. ...	,,	12 ,,	Quarts.
	St. Laurent ...	,,	18 ,,	,,
	Chateau Beltasse ...	,,	0 ,,	,,
	Do. ...	,,	25 ,,	,,
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's ,,		29 ,,	,,
COGNAC...	1st quality ...	,,	35 ,,	,,
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From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.

SPARKLING MOSELLE ...	SCHWARZBERG...	... ,, 30 ,,	,,
	,,	... ,, 16 ,,	Pints.
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	,,	... ,, 13 ,,	Pints.
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WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.

SPIRITS.

Brandy—three brands.
Gin—Old Tom, and Geneva.
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SPARKLING WINES.

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Sherry—Five marks.
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Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants.
Porter—Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout.
For sale at the Godowns 4 Meadow Street.
N.B.—Detailed price lists available at the office.
ROGHE & Co.,
Agents.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Firepremiums 1862	...	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863 ...	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864 ...	406 403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of...		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	...	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862 ...	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864 ...	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

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WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
L. ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COM ANY (Ld)
1st October 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
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Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
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William Hickman, Esq.
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Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

The following are some of the advantages obtained by those who assure with this Company.

I. Proposals accepted and Policies issued by the Agents in Bombay, without reference to the Chief Office, within certain limitation.

II. Non forfeiture of Policies by the issue of free paid-up Policies.

If a person, after having been assured for three years under the ordinary whole Life scale, at any age up to and inclusive of forty-five, should wish to discontinue paying his premiums, the Directors will issue a Policy for the amount of premiums paid, together with any Bonus that may have been added, and free from any further payment whatever. This feature secures not only a provision in the event of premature death, but a remedy,—*long desired*,—should the payment of the premium become an inconvenience.

III. Policies indisputable after being five years in force

All ordinary Queen Policies without exception, on which the age of the assured has been admitted, will at the end of five years from their date, be absolutely indisputable, the only condition being the punctual payment of the premiums with any extra premium that may be exigible for foreign residence.

IV. New and Extensive Travelling License to Policy Holders.

Persons assured with the Company, under the Indian Table, are permitted, in time of peace without license or additional premium, to proceed to, and reside in, any part of the World, except the West Coast of Africa.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAURENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.
They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.
Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to hose for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.
The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on cargoes by Steamers and First-Class sailing vessels, at current rates of premium to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY,
Agent in Bombay.
4, Rampart Row.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE—NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY is prepared to grant Policies as above, at ordinary and moderate rates of Premium, on approved Lives.
Forms of Proposal and every information to be had at the Society's Offices.
J. L. NAPIER HAY,
Secretary in India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

TO-MORROW, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned Goods, viz:—

A quantity of white and Colored Piece Goods contuning Chintz, Dhotees Muslin and Lappets, Mulls and T. Red Prints, &c. &c.

300 Gilt and flowered Indian Shades and some Household Furniture contuning Blackwood Sofa, and conversation Couch, Arms and without Arms Chairs, Press, Cupboard, Chest Drawers, Round Table, Lamps and Glass and Plated Were, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA KUTHA.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 3rd inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Town Custom House by order of Tribhowandass Luckmidass on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Pairaz Keval the undermentioned goods viz:—
150 Kundies China Kutha.
NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1868.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, &c., viz:—
500 Pieces Grey T. Cloth.
200 ,, ,, Shirtings.
300 ,, ,, Drills.
15 Bales of Grey Madapollams.
3 Cases Madder Prints.
3 ,, White Shirtings.
1 ,, White Doria.
1 ,, ,, Spring Gauze.
1 ,, White Quiltings.
1 ,, Flower Vases.
3 ,, of Card Thread.
3 ,, Bed Sheets.
2 ,, Brass Locks and Handles.
1 ,, Assorted Hand Saws.
By order of Muckoond Dewjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Bora Abdoolcurrim Meeyakhan:—
200 Kegs Red lead.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1868.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On SATURDAY next, the 7th March, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, as they lie there, on account of Noor Mahomed Abdoola (deceased) and his son Oosman Noor Mahomed:—
4 Logs Teak, 1st Class.
On account of Mahomud Ahmed:—
12,604 Pieces Scantlings.
396 ,, Battens.
On account of Abba Hubib:—
181 Teak Planks, 1st Class.
6,389 Pieces Battens.
On account of Gunney Sullaman:—
1,115 Pieces Scantlings.
17,326 ,, Battens.
On account of Tyeb Essac and Hajee Noor Mahomed Gunney (*i. e.* Alli Mahomed Jooma):—
19 Logs Teak, 2nd Class
On account of Lutiff Vurrud Gunney:—
38 Logs Teak, 2nd Class.
On account of Hormusjee Sorabjee Poonawalla:—
33 Logs Teak, 2nd Class.
On account of Pestonjee Bhicajee:—
218 Pieces Boards.
4,000 ,, Battens.
On account of Abba Essa:—
470 Pieces Boards.
On account of Cursettjee Bomanjee:—
119 Pieces Scantlings.
352 ,, Boards.
On account of Eduljee Cowasjee:—
517 Pieces Boards.
On account of Sorabjee Manockjee:—
411 Pieces Boards.
On account of Sorabjee Nowrojee:—
2 Logs Teak, 1st Class.

SALE OF GOLDEN SHERRY.

On SATURDAY next, the 7th instant at 2 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, in Marine Street.
16 Butts of Golden Sherry.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

HILL TEAS.—From the Deyra Doon Tea Company in tins of 2 and 5 lbs. each, Rs. 3-3 and Rs. 8 each.
GOLDEN SHERRY.—A sound safe Wine at Rs. 12 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1/8 each.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY next, the 5th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, Sundry articles of Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Crockery Ware, Pictures, a Begatelle Table, with Balls and Ques, Office Writing Desks, Iron Copying Press, large Peque Jars, a few Chubb Locks with Keys, Telescopes, A Ottoman with Billows and various other articles.

ALSO,

By Order of the Administrator General.
The effects of the late Mr. Charles E. Burden, Engineer, consisting of a few articles of Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Cooking Utensils and Sundries.

FRESH GOODS JUST LANDED EX "TRAFALGAR."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE begs most respectfully to inform his friends and customers, at the Presidency and Outstations, that he has just received a fresh supply of Oilmanstores selected expressly to his order from the well-known House of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, and consisting of Pickles, mixed Walnut, Cauliflowers, Girkens, Chow Chow, Piccalilli, Imperial, West India and Captain, White Oriental, White Wine Table Vinegar in quarts and pints, Salad Oil, Durham's Mustard, Raspberry and Black Currant, Vinegar, French and Spanish Olives and Capers, Sauces, Lee and Perrin Worcesters in pints and half pints, Harvey John Bull, Beefsteak, Reading, Mogul, Royal Table, Sir Robert Peel, King of Oude, Hickson's Soho, Soyers, and Anchovie Sauces, Fruits for Tarts, Greengages, Apples, Green Gooseberry, Damson's Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currant and Raspberrys, Jams, Raspberry, Strawberry Greengages, Apricots, Goosberry, Damson, Black and Red Currants, Jellies, Red and Black Currant, Orange and Apple Marmalades, Apple, Apricot, Pine Apple and Orange, Damson Cheese, Milk Punch in quarts, Muscatel Raisins, and French Plums in Glass Jars, Turkey Figs, potted Meat of sorts, Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits, Captains, Mixed, Dessert, Fancy Machine, Rich Arrowroots, Maccaroons and Ginger Nuts, Oatmeal and Pearl Barley in tins, Fresh Butter in small tins, Oxford and Bologne Sausages, Caviares in tins, Fresh Salmon and dried Herrings, Sardines, and Table Salt, assorted Soup, Turkey and Truffles, Stewed Celary, Asparagus, Potete Pois, and Potedeorgras Yorkshire Game Pois with Truffles, Patent Preserved Ox Tongues, Hams and Bacon in tins and canvas, Cheeses, rich Stilton's Albert double Gloster, Berkley, Chedder, Somerset and Pine, refined Loaf Sugar in tins.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
No. 19, Meadow Street, Bombay, 3rd March, 1868.

G. B. GLADDING.

The following property will be sold by G. B. GLADDING by order of the Sheriff of Bombay on the dates specined:—
Suit No. 985 of 1866.
The Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Dinshaw Ardaseer Dawur, Toolseedass Dewjee, Dyal Jairaz and Khatao Ludha... Defendants.

Lot. No. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling-house and Stable at Bengallee Poora Street, outside the Fort, assessed under No. 3.

Lot No. 2.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, situate, and being No. 16, Khand Bazar, otherwise called Cazee Syed Street, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay.

Lot No. 3.

On THURSDAY, the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the property vested in the said Dyal Jairaz as Mortgagee, one house 169 at Mandavie Bunder, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, mortgaged by Nensee Damjee.

Lot. No. 4.

On THURSDAY, the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the property vested in Dyal Jairaz as Mortgagee, one House 170 at Mandavie Bunder, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, mortgaged by Nensee Damjee.

Lot No. 5.

On FRIDAY, the 13th day of March next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, one Rope Walk, situate at Nagpada or Obelisk Road No. 1.

Lot No. 6.

On FRIDAY, the 13th day [illegible] 5 o'clock in the afternoon, one [illegible] at Nagpada or Obelisk Road No. 53.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said defendant, Dyal Jairaz in the above specified property.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c. AT BYCULLA CLOSE TO HINDOO TEMPLE NEAR G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant at 12 o'clock, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Byculla the valuable Household Furniture, &c. of Mr. Manning, Rest. Engineer G. I. P. Railway; the same comprises, Glassware, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, Toastrack, Cutlery &c., and Carved Blackwood Tables, Book Cases, Reclining Couches, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Easy Chairs, Bedsteads, Dressing and Wash hand Tables, Wardrobes, &c., &c. A number of Photographs, Chromo Lithographs, and original Sketches of Bombay. Parisan Marble Table Ornaments and a lot of novels and other Books.

10 Dozen very superior Champagne.

The property is on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An Arab Riding Horse, handsome action, perfectly free from vice, has carried a lady for 12 months, price Rs. 400.
An elegant English-built Dog Cart in good order, with Horse and Harness complete, Rs. 400.
A fashionable Phaeton, in excellent condition, with front for monsoon.
A Brougham and 2 Shigrams.
A Driving Horse.
Wall Paper of latest pattern and colour.
A quantity of London-made Leather Goods, consisting of Tourist Writing Cases, Albums, Scrap Books, &c., Champagne by Heidsick & Co. Rheims.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. G. B. GLADDING.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSE, &c., AT BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY next, the 6th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovenamed place, the handsome household furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carrage, Horse, &c., of J. CHRISTIE, Esq. (proceeding to Europe) same comprising rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea services, best Plated Ware, such as Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Tea Set, Candlesticks, Cruet, Liquor, Pickle and Egg Frames, a Set of Spoons and Forks, in case, Dessert Knives and Forks, Waiters, Cutlery, &c. richly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Card, Dressing, Washing, Writing and a Dining Table in 3 Pieces with extra centre piece and moveable end slips, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Drawing Room, Easy, Predieu, and other Chairs, Side Board, Cheffonier, Teapoys, Whatnots, Screens, large four-post Bedstead, Bengal, and Childrens' Cots, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, handsomely carved Book Case, Book Shelf, Chests of Drawers, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Clocks, Table Ornaments, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

An Office Shigram with Arab Horse and Harness complete.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CELEBRATED TEELWAREE TEAS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, precisely at 2 P. M., the following celebrated Teelwaree Teas to be sold positively without reserve to close an account, in small convenient lots to suit the purchasers viz.:—
Souchong in 10 lb. Boxes.
Ditto in 40 ditto.
Ditto in 2 lb. Packets.
Teelwaree Mixture in 10 lb. Boxes.
Green Tea in 2 lb. Packets.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY the 12th proximo at 3 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagee, Jamadar Uwud bin Oomer bin Uwud Ulghatee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Carsetjee Dorabjee Tubellawalla.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Furzandaree land or ground together with all those messuages, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Grant Road being in the sub.district of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement 35 40/60 Burgas or 2,140 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of A. G. de Ga, Esq., and on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by a public drain, abutting on the said Grant Road, and on or towards the south partly by the ground of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Shroff, and partly by the ground of the said A. G. de Ga, Esq.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Furzandaree land or ground together with all those messuages, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Grant Road being in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement 20 55/60 Burgas or 1,255 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of A. G. de Ga, Esq., and on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by a public drain abutting on the said Grant Road, and on or towards the south partly by the ground of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Shroff and partly by the ground of the said A. G. de Ga, Esq.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Furzandaree land or ground together with all those messuages, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Grant Road being in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement 9 40/60 Burgas or 590 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of A. G. de Ga, Esq., and on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by a public drain abutting on the said Grant Road, and on or towards the south partly by the ground of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Shroff, and partly by the ground of the said A. G. de Ga, Esq.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th March, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Jamadar Umad bin Oomer, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Ruttonsey Mooljee.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Furzandaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in Cavel Street, containing by admeasurement 360 6-9 square yards be the same little, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Oart of Ramdass Hoorachund, on or towards the west by public passage, on or towards the north by property belonging to Dewcooverbye, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Ruttonsey Mooljee.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Furzandaree land or ground with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon, situate in Cavel Street, containing by admeasurement 357 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage belonging to the premises mortgaged, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north partly by property of Doctor Rodrigues, and on or towards the south by the property of Ruttonsey Dharsey.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Dongria Jao Sooza Row, otherwise called Vuddee Gadnee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 994 and 1,397 and containing by admeasurement 58 feet in length and 28½ feet in breadth, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east partly by the house of Ruttonjee Roopjee Mody, and partly by the house of Pursharam Bawalker, on or towards the west by the public road, on or towards the north by the property of the said Ruttonjee Roopjee and on or towards the south by the property of Vulloo Lilladhur.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE PERSIAN SWORDS OF THE FINEST WATER.

On SATURDAY, the 21st prox., precisely at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, two valuable Damascus Swords, the property of an officer of the Bombay Army.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDS IN CALLIAN TALOOKA.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, at 2 P. M., in their Auction Rooms, (No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort (if not previously disposed of by private sale) the several pieces of lands in the undermentioned villages in the Callian Talooka, producing fine grass, rice, and grain, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.

Land at Calgam containing about 75 acres and 31 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 250.

Lot No. 2.

Land at Cosurgur containing about 23 acres and 30 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 90.

Lot No. 3.

Land at Kharee Amboly containing about 67 acres and 36 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs 200.

Lot No. 4.

Land at Seel containing about 14 acres and 2 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 60.

Lot No. 5

Land at Dygur containing about 20 acres and 25 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 90.

Lot No. 6.

Land at Wudowlee Boodrook containing about 19 acres and 34 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 90.

Lot No. 7.

Land at Balay containing about 13 acres and 1½ goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 60.

Lot No. 8.

Land at Palee containing about 60 acres and 25½ goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 200.

Lot No. 9.

Land at Coddomlay Boodrook containing about 11 acres and 28½ goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 45.

Lot No. 10.

Land at Unturlee containing about 47 acres and 21 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 175.

Lot No. 11.

Land at Narowlee containing about 29 acres and 21 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 150.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHIMBOOR, TALOOKA TROMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th March next, at 3 P. M., in their Auction Rooms (No. 5 Forbes Street, Fort, if not previously disposed of by private sale) the following 4 Lots of Landed Properties, viz:—

Lot No. 1.

A splendid 1 Storied Pucka built Bungalow facing the Sea, with a large Garden ground, having Mango and Pumlo Trees with 2 Wells and Chunam built Dandas, containing about 4 acres and 27 goontas of land, and yielding an income of Rs. 800 a year.

Lot No. 2

1 Large Piece of Ground producing fine grass and rice, measuring about 4 acres and 23 goontas, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 200.

Lot No. 3.

4 Pieces of Ground producing fine grass and rice measuring about 3 acres, yielding an annual income of about Rs.—

Lot No. 4.

1 Piece of Salt Batty Ground, measuring about 2 acres and 33 goontas, yielding an annual income of a bout Rs. 100.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

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